

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

No. 255, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

History of French Literature. By Henri Van Laun. Vol. I.: From its Origin to the Renaissance. Vol. II.: From the Renaissance to the End of the Reign of Louis XIV. (London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1876-7.)

A WRITER whose book attempts to fill an obvious void and supply a pressing want enjoys certain advantages which do not fall to the lot of most of his kind. That we have in English no History of French Literature can hardly be said to be strange, because nothing is strange in a language which possesses no history of its own literary achievements. But it is a fact, whether strange or not, and until quite recently (when a few desultory attempts—such as Mr. Besant's two books—have been made to supply the want) Hallam's praiseworthy, but quite inadequate, efforts have had to do duty as a makeshift. Independently of the fact that his labours in this line were a mere by-work, it may be doubted whether Hallam could ever have given us a worthy history of the subject. The man who thought it impossible not to wish that Shakspere had never written the Sonnets was certainly not the man to judge Villon or Ronsard, Rabelais or Corneille. M. Van Laun has the coast clear, therefore, and starts with a fair chance of adding to his laurels as an industrious and (till he tried work that was too hard for him) a successful translator the more dignified bays of a successful historian.

His first sentence, however, is a little discouraging. "The history of a literature," says M. Van Laun, "is the history of a people; if not this it is worthless." These be brave words. It is, we believe, occasionally customary in military operations to begin by letting off a rocket, and the practice may have its uses. But in literature we prefer a little more circumspection in the use of fireworks, and when they are used we like them to be luminous. The light to be derived from the statement that a thing is valueless unless it is something else appears to a sober critic uncommonly like darkness. However, an author must no doubt be humoured to some extent; and, after all, the preliminary flourish is in undoubted keeping with much of the literature which M. Van Laun is going to discuss. But the matter becomes more serious when we find in the first dozen pages that the flourish is something more than a flourish. We are not to have our French literature in peace, though we have waited for it so many centuries; we are to have it dealt to us on a strict "product of

the circumstances" system. Gregory of Tours must be introduced by Clovis and the battle of Tolbiac; out of thirty scanty pages allotted to Provencal literature a large proportion must be given to the thrice-told tale of the Albigensian War. So, too, the *Satire Ménippée* (of which, however, we have not the worst of M. Van Laun's accounts) must be squeezed by a perfectly unnecessary disquisition on the League and its history. No doubt the connexion of political, social, and literary history is very close, and to overlook this connexion is a grievous error. But it sometimes seems as if writers nowadays, in their determination to carry out this excellent principle, were bent upon making us look for our literature in histories of the people, and for our history in accounts of the literature. There is, moreover, a special danger in the present case. When M. Van Laun's master, M. Taine, wrote his *History of English Literature* his peculiar mode of treatment was interesting and even valuable to Englishmen, because it presented in a very partial and *bizarre*, but new and suggestive, light a subject with which they were fairly acquainted. A similar mode of treatment applied to a subject where the facts are almost unknown can hardly fail to produce wrong impressions, unless, indeed, it fail to produce any impression whatever. Hops and skips and jumps are utterly out of place where every inch of ground needs to be carefully gone over and its features marked. Two instances will give the reader more notion of the nature and thoroughness of M. Van Laun's treatment than columns of vague language. If any number of persons possessing a knowledge of early French literature were asked to give a list of the half-dozen most remarkable books written in French before the accession of the Bourbons, it is probable that few would omit the *Heptaméron* of Marguerite d'Angoulême, and the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles* attributed to the instigation at least of Louis XI. The *Heptaméron* in the opinion of some persons hardly yields to the more famous book from which it borrows its plan and its name. The exquisite pathos, the lively painting of manners, the wit, the refinement, the art of the tales are hardly inferior, and the setting is, if anything, of higher interest. Dioneo and Fiammetta, Neifile and Filostrato are little more than delightful abstractions compared with Parlamente and Hircan, Longarine and Oisille, and the rest of the gracious company who journeyed from Cauterets to Tarbes. The *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles* are of far coarser texture, as their greater age and different plan render inevitable, but, if they do not rank equally high as literature, their interest is almost equally great, and their value as bearing on manners is, perhaps, greater. We will give *verbatim* M. Van Laun's account of the *Heptaméron*.

"The sister of Francis I. led the way, Marguerite, the well-known Queen of Navarre. In the *Heptaméron* she vents her contemptuous scorn upon husbands, though she was not unmarried; against monks, though she was an ardent devotee of religion; against lawyers and doctors, though she was a queen. And her shrewdest satire of all is unconsciously pointed against herself, for she stands revealed to us as a very woman, the rivals for whose favour are God and the Devil, and who

affords to neither of these more than a short and coquettish glance. Nevertheless, she deserves better of literature than of her lovers, if she had any, for her little kingdom was the refuge of free thought against the persecutions of her brother and his friends."

This is all; there is nothing about the plan of the book, nothing about its literary interest, nothing, in short, but a string of aimless and misleading antitheses and an idle piece of *esprit*. Imagine a student stirred up, let us say by Mr. Morley's address last year, to study French literature. He has heard of the *Heptaméron*; he goes to M. Van Laun for information about it, and is told that it is a piece of satirical coquetry between God and the Devil! But the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles* fare still worse at M. Van Laun's hands, for, incredible as it may seem, their very name does not appear.

Properly to expose the shortcomings of this book we should want the current number of the ACADEMY to ourselves. But we can give a few more instances of the author's inadequate and inaccurate treatment, and can notice some at least of his omissions. We can find no mention of Olivier Basselin, one of the most remarkable figures of mediaeval literature; none of Alain Chartier, hero of a famous story known to thousands who know nothing more of him; none of Herberay, one of the fathers of French prose. Guyot de Provins and Marie de France are alluded to by name in the earlier chapters, but no account of their works is given. The word *fabliau* occurs often enough, but of the thing no account, no specimen, no illustration, appears save in the case of the *Roman de Renard*, which is not in the characteristic sense a *fabliau* at all. M. Van Laun seems to think nothing of this specially French *genre*, the ancestor of all the *contes* and *nouvelles* for which the language is so famous; Barbazan and Méon lived and laboured in vain for him. Of the charming popular ballads of the fifteenth and earlier centuries we hear nothing; nothing of the intense philosophical life and the vast scholastic literature which had its centre in Paris. Abelard at one end is not even alluded to—of the letters which had such an important literary influence and offspring we hear never a word. At the other end Gerson's name is not so much as mentioned. No word of the exquisite *Aucassin et Nicolette* is vouchsafed to M. Van Laun's hapless readers; and Bonaventure des Periers may think himself lucky that the *Cymbalum Mundi* gets some vague notice, while the *Contes et Joyeux Devis*, perhaps the most characteristic of their kind, are never named.

Rotrou, incredible as it may seem, is left out altogether; and if Regnier is mentioned it is as an opponent of Malherbe! Some people might think Malherbe chiefly worthy of mention as having had the honour to be noticed by Regnier. Sarrasin's marvellous prose style gets no notice, though his name occurs. It is possible that M. Van Laun might plead the lame excuse of want of space, and, indeed, he does talk of his "limits." But we cannot admit that two goodly volumes are insufficient for a workmanlike survey of French literature

before 1700. Besides, if the author was thus hard pressed, why does he waste one hundred pages on vague prefatory remarks, chronological details, and particulars about Ausonius, Lactantius, Sidonius Apollinaris? a hundred pages which land us where we ought to begin, at the oaths of 842 and the legend of St. Eulalie. Nor can he be said to have made good use of the space he does allot rightly. Rabelais has fifteen pages, Montaigne eleven, and no one will grudge them one line of it. But this space is used up with vague talk about the writers rather than with a clear account of them, their works, and their peculiarities. The account of Villon is better, but still lacks detail and precision. The section allotted to the *Roman de la Rose* is good, but not entirely original, we think. Corneille and Molière are fairly treated, and generally speaking the second volume is better than the first. The sections on Ronsard and Boileau, however, seem to have been "changed in their cradles." At least, this is the only way in which we can account for criticism which says, "if you take up Ronsard when you are in the mood for reading him, you will on the whole like him;" while it applies the epithets "magnificent," "admirable," "model," "triumph," &c., to—Boileau! It is curious and interesting to find anyone who prefers the Namur Ode to "Quand tu seras bien vieille." Of the shorter notices we have already given one specimen; we will now give another.

Béralde de Verville, whose *Moyen de Parvenir* has more of the salt of genuine satire—so much so as to earn him great praise of competent critics." This safe statement, which is backed up with a note of two lines from M. P. Lacroix, leaves us a choice of two inconceivables. It is inconceivable that a man should sit down to write a History of French Literature without having read the *Moyen de Parvenir*: it is also inconceivable how anyone who has read it should despatch it with the above indefinite notice.

But we hardly know whether even M. Van Laun's omissions and shortcomings are likely to be more annoying to the instructed and misleading to the uninstructed reader than his extraordinary inaccuracy of speech. We do not here allude to faults of style, though we certainly do object most strongly to such a word as "accaparate." But this is another matter. We had thought ourselves well acquainted both with Mr. Swinburne's works and with Spenser's, yet we know no book by the former entitled "Poems and Songs," and no eclogue by the latter entitled "Pan and Robin." Hallam's *Literature of the Middle Ages* is not the book to which one would refer for that author's only or principal contribution to the History of French Literature. How even the most careless of writers can say that "To Villehardouin and Joinville in the thirteenth century succeeded Froissart and Commines in the fourteenth" when he himself gives the correct date of Commines at the foot of the same page is a marvel. What is the meaning of the statement: "In religion, again, the Gauls could compare favourably with the Aryan and Egyptian races"? Does M. Van Laun think that the Gauls were non-Aryan? In vol. i., p. 32, he gives a description of the state of women and of morals in Europe

generally at the commencement of the Christian era which would seem to imply a total ignorance of the manners and customs of the Teutonic races. At vol. ii., p. 40, he says that Ronsard, in his English travels, may have met "Wyatt and Surrey and Gabriel Harvey," the last-named not having been born till after the death of the two former; and at p. 382 of the same volume he appears to think that William III. was "in the height of his success" in August, 1704. But, in truth, evidences, if not of ignorance, of an inconceivably careless habit of thought and speech are to be found on every page. We have no desire to be hard on M. Van Laun; we have had occasion to speak well of his efforts in these columns before now, and we hope to be able to do so again. But a History of French Literature is not a thing to be undertaken with a *cœur léger* in this manner, however consonant such a proceeding may be to the *esprit gaulois* of which M. Van Laun, following a tiresome practice of some French writers, is never weary of talking. He appears to have proceeded on the principle that as the subject was almost unknown in England exhaustive treatment would not be required, and a few cheerful generalisations would be gratefully received. The result is a book which will give very little information to the ignorant and very little satisfaction to those who are not ignorant, for the author's faculty of criticism is not of a high order. Had he been content simply to translate Gérusez (whom he has in many particulars very closely followed) he would have produced a far more useful book, and he might have appended any disquisitions he thought proper about authors who were "the creatures of their past and the creators of their future," and the like. As it is, this *History of French Literature* is, we must repeat, anything but satisfactory.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

SIMON DE MONTFORT.

Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the Creator of the House of Commons. By Reinhold Pauli; translated by Una M. Goodwin. (London: Trübner, 1876.)

The Life of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, with special Reference to the Parliamentary History of his Time. By George Walter Prothero. (London: Longmans, 1877.)

THE appearance of these two works on the same subject, so nearly at the same time, shows very strikingly the increasing interest which has been awakened by the labours of Mr. Freeman and Prof. Stubbs in the earlier period of English history. Dr. Pauli's book has long been known to historical students, as it was published in 1867. It is unfortunate that a translation of it did not appear till just on the eve of the publication of a book by an independent enquirer in England. The origin of Dr. Pauli's book is very creditable to his thoroughness and sincerity as a workman. After the publication of the fourth volume of his *Englische Geschichte*, in 1855, the labours of Dr. Shirley and others for the Master of the Rolls' series of records had brought to light much addi-

tional material bearing on the movements of Henry III.'s reign. Dr. Pauli proceeded at once to make use of these new sources of information by writing a monograph on Simon de Montfort, which followed the lines laid down by Dr. Shirley in his masterly article in the *Quarterly Review* for June, 1854.

Dr. Pauli's monograph is careful and exhaustive. He has gathered together all that is to be known of the personal life of Earl Simon, and has set before his readers, accurately and distinctly, the conditions and circumstances under which he worked. His book is a model of what a historical monograph ought to be. He has followed out his subject with diligence, and has apprehended it in its true relations to the general course of affairs. His tone of discriminating impartiality has placed the general outlines of this period beyond dispute, and has left little to be done by those who come after him. Mr. Prothero tells us that he first intended to confine himself to the office of a translator of Dr. Pauli, but, as he advanced further into the subject, the need of a fuller treatment of its constitutional aspect impelled him to undertake the work afresh.

Mr. Prothero's book is the result of a thorough and independent investigation of the original sources, and is done carefully and well. We can only regret that, from the nature of the case, so much valuable labour should have led to so little that is new. Dr. Pauli has exhausted the personal history of Earl Simon, and Prof. Stubbs has reset the constitutional history of his times. Mr. Prothero has worked at these subjects for himself, with the general result of verifying the conclusions of Dr. Pauli and Prof. Stubbs. Though on some points he differs from them, he is substantially in accord with their conclusions. It is satisfactory at all events to find that three independent writers are in general agreement on points of such importance as the life of Earl Simon involves.

Mr. Prothero approaches his subject from the constitutional side, and on this point is much fuller as well as more in accordance with modern ideas than is Dr. Pauli. The labours of Prof. Stubbs and Mr. Freeman have altered the point of view from which our constitutional development is regarded. We do not now recognise such distinctive steps in the formation of our institutions as historians even of ten years ago were ready to allow. Constitutional history has now taken the form of a patient investigation of the process by which the old English institutions adapted themselves to new requirements. Even Dr. Pauli's title, "Simon de Montfort, Creator of the House of Commons," points to a rhetorical conception which is now abandoned; and Dr. Pauli cannot abstain from following Hallam in suggesting that Simon may in his southern experiences have learned something from the constitution of Aragon. Mr. Prothero, on the other hand, is a diligent worker on the more modern lines of enquiry. He traces fully the various points of Henry III.'s government in their constitutional bearings. Though he tells us little that is new, he puts his points clearly and well. His sketch of the growth of Parliament (pp. 297–310) is good and clear.

On the other hand, Dr. Pauli gives us a

more vivid and vigorous account of the life and character of Earl Simon. Mr. Prothero's interest in constitutional points has led him to deal somewhat abstractly with his subject. He is not so much concerned with the individual man as with the struggle in which he was the central figure. Yet in one respect Mr. Prothero has done good work. He has paid great attention to military history, and has made the battles of Lewes and Evesham clearly intelligible, which is no easy matter. He writes from a careful survey of the ground, while Dr. Pauli has only pieced together his authorities. To set against this, Dr. Pauli is fuller in social and literary history, which does not seem to have had any special charms for Mr. Prothero, who has little to tell us of the Franciscans, or of the ecclesiastical activity of Grosseteste, or even of St. Edmund Rich. No doubt information about all these is to be found in other books; but so is the constitutional history of the times, and we expect of a biographer that he will reproduce every side of the character with which he deals.

Perhaps we could best indicate the features of the two writers by looking at the points of detail in which they differ. The original breach between the King and Simon de Montfort is hard to be accounted for. After the storm had subsided which Simon's marriage with the King's sister had at first created, Henry suddenly turned against his brother-in-law, accused him of having seduced his sister before marriage, and drove them both from his presence. Dr. Pauli, following Dr. Shirley, attributes this sudden change of the King to the intrigues of the Papal party about the Court, who, in view of the struggle into which the Pope had entered against Emperor Frederick II., had used this means of detaching the King's confidence from one who was friendly to Frederick and owed him a debt of gratitude. Mr. Prothero objects to this reason as being too far-fetched, and contents himself with referring the breach to the distrustful character of Henry, stirred by some "lago of the Court." Mr. Prothero's argument on this point (p. 49) does not seem to us convincing, nor to show sufficient appreciation of Papal diplomacy or the possibilities of political intrigue. Again, Mr. Prothero calls attention to the presence of Simon at the Great Council in 1244 and 1246, where he showed himself opposed to the abuses of the King. Dr. Pauli has overlooked this, and so has not recognised Simon's political activity at a sufficiently early date.

But the point on which especially Mr. Prothero throws light is the reason of the failure of the revolution of 1258 and the success of that of 1264. He has clearly set forth the weakness of the scheme of government which resulted from the Oxford Parliament.

"Only the individual members of the Government had an interest in keeping it up. It was a system which ran counter to the prevailing notions, whether conservative or liberal, and was sure to meet with opposition on all sides. The constitution was, in fact, an oligarchy. It was a feudal triumph, with a merely nominal concession to constitutional principles. The King had no need to struggle against his bonds; he had only to wait, and the machine would fall to pieces of itself."

When he comes to comment on the constitution framed by Simon in 1264, Mr. Prothero seems to us to have wished to set it in strong relief with its predecessor, and so to have made too much of a little. He regards it as "perfect so far as it goes: elaborate, yet simple: a constitution, in the true sense of the word: that is, a form of government which will stand by itself." This seems a good deal to say for a provisional scheme of conducting the government when the King was a captive in Simon's hands. The outlines of the scheme were that the barons were to choose three electors, who were to nominate nine counsellors, by whose advice the King was to act. Three of these counsellors were always to be in attendance on the King; if the counsellors disagreed, the electors were to decide. The King with the prelates and barons might remove any one of the electors and appoint another in his place. Doubtless this constitution is conceived in a liberal spirit that contrasts strongly with that of 1258. It extends the power of Parliament, while the provisions of 1258 limited it. But it is a little far-fetched to find in this scheme, as Mr. Prothero does, "the same principles as those of the constitution under which England has been governed for the last century-and-a-half." The range of the two sets of ideas is too far removed to enable them to be compared with safety. We are tempted to suspect Mr. Prothero of a desire to restore the equilibrium of Simon de Montfort's fame, which has recently been shaken. Simon has lost his old title of "Creator of the House of Commons." It has been shown that the Parliamentary system was an immemorial heritage, which events developed from a lower to a higher organism. Simon's supposed changes were merely natural, nay inevitable, extensions of a system already at work. Since this is so, Mr. Prothero brings out into prominence the short-lived scheme of Simon for governing the land with the King a captive in his hands. He finds in this the signs of a far-seeing political wisdom, the embryo even of modern political progress. In this Mr. Prothero is ingenious, but his materials are too scanty to justify so large a conclusion. The greatness of Earl Simon's character lies, not in any special change which he wrought, or scheme which he framed, but in the indelible impress of his character and opinions which he left upon the minds of Englishmen of his time, and which was absorbed in many ways into the fabric of England's future.

It is impossible, after reading these two volumes, to refrain from wishing that they could have been fused together. Writing after Dr. Pauli, Mr. Prothero has naturally been led to deal briefly with points where Dr. Pauli has done all that is to be done. As it is the two books supplement one another. We could wish to have seen combined in one volume the constitutional and military history of Mr. Prothero with the larger views of international relationships and the broader historical feeling of Dr. Pauli.

M. CREIGHTON.

MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY has nearly finished his edition of Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*.

Sport in Many Lands. By H. A. L., "The Old Shekarry." In Two Volumes. (London : Chapman & Hall, 1877.)

THIS is not exactly a new work, but rather, in most part, old matter amplified, or condensed and rearranged. Readers of *The Hunting Grounds of the Old World, The Forest and the Field*, and other works by "The Old Shekarry," will recognise in these two new volumes many of his old stories and descriptions; but the material is arranged in a new form, so as to make it a sort of guide-book to sport in very many lands. Beginning with deer-stalking and deer-driving in Europe, the author passes on, after noticing some other European sports, to chapters which describe most of the game of India, and a good deal of that of the Himalaya, and these are followed by descriptions of sport in Asia Minor, the Caucasus, the Sinai Peninsula, Africa, and North America. In fact, he goes over ground most of which he has already made familiar to the public, but the rearrangement is of service, and the book is handsomely got up and profusely illustrated.

There is prefixed to it a brief memoir, by a friendly hand, of Major Leveson, "The Old Shekarry," who died in 1875, at the age of forty-seven. It was when an Indian officer that he made the most interesting of his sporting experiences. During the Crimean War he was on the staff of the Turkish army, and it is interesting to notice that, while allowing the Turks to be good soldiers when properly led, and though he distinguished himself highly when serving with them, yet he wrote in September, 1854:—

"From what I have seen of the Turkish service I do not like it, and shall quit it as soon as the campaign is over. I believe, as a body, they are the most detestable race of people under the sun, and I think that their kingdom will soon pass away into other hands."

That is pretty strong testimony from one well acquainted with India, and an intelligent, frank Englishman, accustomed to the world. On another point which has been mooted of late—namely, the fighting qualities of the Turks—Major Leveson is equally explicit. Speaking of the battle of Balaclava, he writes that the Turks

"all behaved in an infamous manner and bolted without hardly firing a shot, leaving the guns to the Bears. The lieutenant-colonel in command was the first to run. He mounted his horse on the approach of the Russians, and told his men to save themselves as they best could."

There is something strange and touching in the circumstances of Major Leveson's death. Though it was a very prolonged one, the Old Shekarry died like some of the wild beasts he had wounded without directly killing them. When Colonial Secretary at Lagos, on the east coast of Africa, in 1863, he was called on to organise and lead a small force of Houssas against an African chief who had committed serious aggressions upon British territory. He was entirely successful in his operations; but the last gun fired by the enemy lodged an iron bullet in his head just below the right ear, shattering his lower jaw. This bullet remained imbedded in the bone; and all the skill of Nélaton and of Sir William Ferguson failed to extract it. The wound never properly

closed; and, though it took ten years to kill him, the continuous pain and want of sleep it caused wore him out at last. In this way died one of the greatest hunters of modern times, as if illustrating the old truth that they who depend upon the sword will perish by the sword. But it is due to the Old Shekarry to state that, so far from being a ruthless sportsman, he was kind and considerate to the animal creation with which he had to deal, only using his gun to free the country round him from fierce predatory wild beasts or to provide necessary food for his followers. The real moral question which arises is, why such Englishmen should be used up in miserable affairs like that at Lagos and be held useless for obvious interests of their race and country.

Some critics have imagined that the Old Shekarry's sporting experiences have been rather "expanded" in order to make them more interesting for home readers; but there is no ground for such a supposition, which probably arose from the envy of brother sportsmen who were wanting in his power of description, or who had never penetrated into the depths of the jungle as he did. I can check his accounts of sport in Western India and the Himalaya, and have no doubt as to their truthfulness. A great deal of misconception is apt to arise from the circumstances in which people go out in search of tigers. These animals abound in certain places at particular seasons, and at other times are scarcely to be found there at all. The natives, also, are by no means always willing really to assist the sportsman and to give him a chance of bagging a tiger, because, so long as the tiger confines itself to their stray cattle, they are more unwilling to have to serve as beaters than anxious for the destruction of their feline friend. Moreover, Major Leveson had an unfortunate way of being very sparing as to dates and names. For instance, in the volumes before us he speaks of what must have been a highly interesting excursion "to the eastward of the Pang-kong lake," where he shot some wild yaks, and where he must have been in the territory of Chinese Tibet, being favoured by an old Tartar chief, but there is no indication of the year in which this was accomplished; and we do not learn anything of his companions except that they were "Fred and the Doctor."

But, while accepting freely the truth of the Old Shekarry's experiences, I should be sorry to vouch for his invariable accuracy. On this Tibetan excursion he expresses an opinion that he got on a range of mountains which were "part of the Kailas range;" which is incorrect, both the Indian and the Tibetan Kailas being far away from his position, and orologically completely separate. Elsewhere, under "bear-hunting," he writes as if there were only two kinds of bear in the Himalaya—the ordinary black Indian bear and the snow-bear—ignoring the long-snouted and peculiarly-marked *Ursus Tibetanus*. He says that "bears attain maturity at about five years of age, and the duration of their lives is estimated at over fifty years," which is totally opposed to the law of Flourens, and is very like saying that men attain maturity at ten, and usually live

to over a hundred. He is also wrong in stating that the snow-bear of the Himalaya feeds chiefly on vegetable diet, is rarely wantonly ferocious, and seldom attacks cattle or other animals. Flesh is its principal food; the shepherds have to protect their flocks with the aid of most ferocious dogs; many of the tame yaks, when sent up to the higher pastures in summer, are destroyed by the snow-bear, though the yak makes a formidable resistance, and the people of the Himalaya, within the range of this bear, are extremely unwilling to travel by night on account of it. We note also that Major Leveson reproduces the old idea that the man-eating tiger is possessed by a special taste or craving for human flesh. "All animals," he says, "have a natural innate dread of man, but if any of the Felidae by any chance once happen to taste human blood, they acquire a relish for human flesh, and abandon the chase of all other animals." There are two errors here. The larger Felidae have no natural innate dread of man, and only learn that when man pursues them with firearms. The Indian tiger is afraid of man because he is so much hunted; the Malayan tiger plays about the villages, and even carries people out of their houses. Secondly, the Indian man-eater is usually—I may say, almost invariably—a worn-out tiger, unfit to hunt in the jungle or to carry off cattle; and it is simply his incapacity, and not his taste for human flesh in particular, which makes him devote himself to mankind and their smaller live stock. This fact is even illustrated by Major Leveson himself; for he says of the famous man-eater he killed, which had carried off more than a hundred persons, "he was covered with mange and had but little hair left on his skin."

ANDREW WILSON.

On the Clause "And the Son," in Regard to the Eastern Church and the Bonn Conference. A Letter to the Rev. H. P. Liddon, D.D., by the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. (Oxford: Parker & Co., 1876.)

At the time of the Bonn Conference in 1874, most of the few people who felt interest in the subject were surprised at the attitude assumed by Dr. Pusey; who repudiated any compromise on the question of the form of the Nicene Creed that should extend beyond its practical and national use. While admitting, what of course is undeniable, that the Greek form is the original one, and is orthodox as far as it goes, he yet maintained that the Latin form is so orthodox that for a Church that has once used it to throw on it the tacit discredit of withdrawal would amount to heresy, and showed that he thought some of the attempts made to tone down the Latin doctrine to the level of Greek belief to be on the confines of heresy already.

In this work the tone is somewhat more conciliatory than in the letters published at the time; there is more heartiness in the expression of a hope that the Orientals substantially agree with us. But the chief interest of the book is not so much the light it throws upon the future as upon the past. The re-union of the Oriental and Anglican

Churches on an Old-Catholic base is for the present *εἰχαῖς οὐνία*—a dream, even if a prophetic one; but there is an historical and literary interest outside the purely religious sphere, in the question of fact how the Western formula originated; and on this question Dr. Pusey's wide and thorough patriotic reading can hardly fail to throw light.

Disengaging his theory from the evidence on which it is based, his explanation of the matter is this. The Constantinopolitan Creed did not assume its present character or authority immediately, nor was it immediately received, at least into familiar use, in the West. The Council of Constantinople was a purely Oriental Synod, and was only *made* oecumenical *ex post facto*, by vote of the Fathers of Chalcedon, who for the first time placed its Symbol on a level with the original Nicene. Even after Chalcedon there was "no need in the West then for either Creed;" they were content with the Apostles'. Except a half-Greek population in Southern Gaul, where it became the baptismal confession, no Western Church used the Creed of Constantinople till after the third Council of Toledo—when, *in professed obedience to the Canon of Chalcedon*, the Spanish Church adopted it *in its present Western form*. He thus argues that the clause is no "interpolation," but an inadvertency, so to speak, in translation—one might compare it, though Dr. Pusey does not, to the omission to attach the epithet "Holy" to the "One Catholic and Apostolic Church," in the English Liturgy. But, while the English omission is probably pure accident, the Spanish addition, it is suggested, arose from the spontaneous working of the Catholic mind; the editors of the Latin Constantinopolitan Creed assumed that the *Filioque* must be there, because they felt that it ought to be there—because they were used to it in other Catholic Creeds, with which they were more familiar. These Creeds were the anti-Priscillianist confession of the first Council of Toledo, and the Athanasian.

Dr. Pusey can hardly be said either to assume or to prove the antiquity of the latter formula. He produces some strong arguments for it; he points to more facts which harmonise with it; on the whole he may be said to make good its title to be treated as the view in possession, which is not yet shaken by Mr. Foulkes's arguments in favour of his hypothesis. Nor, in fact, is this point more than subsidiary to the main argument of the present work: whether the Fathers of the fifth century borrowed their language from the Athanasian Creed, or the compiler of the Creed from them, there is no doubt that the confession of the Double Procession was in early use in the West, in Churches and by individuals whose orthodoxy was never questioned in the East; while Dr. Pusey adds that the language of certain orthodox Eastern Fathers is quite as explicit.

So far, there can be little doubt that he makes out his case. The Orientals have no just ground for charging the Western form with doctrinal unsoundness; probably the second Bonn proposition, "that the addition of the *Filioque* to the Creed did not take place in an ecclesiastically regular manner," is an undeserved stigma on the Spanish

Church and the other Western Churches which gradually followed its usage. But Dr. Pusey's practical inference as to the duty of Churches which have the formula seems hardly logical, if we accept his theory of the way that they came to have it. There has been a misunderstanding between the orthodox Greek and the orthodox Latins, because the latter inadvertently introduced into a Greek formula a phrase that properly belonged to a Latin formula. If the Greeks were willing (which they seem not to be) to accept the Latin formula, the Athanasian Creed, in its original form, it is difficult to deny that they might reasonably claim that the Westerns should accept the Greek formula, the Constantinopolitan, in its original form too. Surely a champion of the Athanasian Creed like Dr. Pusey might be satisfied if the reunited Church of the future placed it on a co-ordinate footing with that which has been the undisputed Catholic Symbol, at any rate since Chalcedon.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMCOX.

The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers related by themselves. Third Series. Edited by John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus. (London: Burns & Oates, 1877.)

FATHER MORRIS in the volume which lies before us has made a very interesting addition to the historical materials for which we are already indebted to him. He brings us now into the North of England. The details which he gives of the persecution of the Roman Catholics in Yorkshire are for the most part of a fragmentary character. We have no leading autobiography in this book like that of Father Gerard. We have a series of reminiscences of hard times and deeds of cruelty and wantonness, written down, apparently, long after their occurrence. When people are running from one hiding-place to another, and scarcely know whom they can trust, or where they can sleep in security for two successive nights, they have little time for compiling autobiographies or annals. Father Morris has collected many interesting fragments, and has illustrated them with many valuable additions and explanations of his own. His work is well done. Nothing can exceed the fairness with which he discusses matters on which he must feel most deeply, and the consideration that he shows towards the agents in a persecution of exceptional severity and duration. The sufferers tell their own tale. The editor has evidently omitted a good deal of free speaking. If he had given it, it could not have made the narrative more touching and lifelike than it is.

The cognisance of the offences of the Roman Catholics in the North was delegated to a High Court of Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes which was established at York in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. The Act books of this body are still preserved in the registry of the Archbishop, but very few of the indictments and depositions are in existence. Whenever the offence was a capital one, these papers would be transferred to the Assize Courts, and as the records there do not commence till about the year 1640, we look in vain to official repositories for the details of cases of which

we should be glad to know more. We may draw, however, from the Act books to which I have alluded a very fair idea of the persecution that fell upon the Roman Catholic laymen. It was so persistent and severe that a large number of persons conformed to the Established Church. To counteract this ever-continuing defection, the priests were obliged to be always on the alert. When we find that one of them was actually in prison for some time, unknown to the gaolers, on purpose that the captives should not be induced by fear or promises to renounce their religion, we have a sample of the spirit which animated these devoted children of Douay, and of the dangers that they were delighted to incur.

If the Roman Catholics in the North were treated with exceptional severity, it was partly due to the fact that there had been two serious religious insurrections in that district in consequence of the Reformation. The rebellion of Robert Aske in the days of Henry VIII. was only put down by adroit management and with a heavy hand. The rising in the North in 1569 was of a much milder character, and, although little was done by the insurgents beyond restoring the old service in a great number of churches, the punishments awarded to the offenders were heavier than ever. Henceforward, as if in fear of farther outbreaks, a series of repressive measures of the harshest and most elaborate kind was carried out by the High Commission at York throughout the province. Conformity to the established religion was thrust upon all. Such a system of espionage was set up that any disobedience was instantly detected. A summons to York immediately followed, supposing that there was no arrest. Once at York, and a series of delays and extortions began; the hearing of the case was put off from day to day, while the culprit, if his offence was slight, was placed in the charge of some licensed lodging-house keeper in the city, and was obliged "to confer with some godly minister for the reformation of his soul." The cost of board, the lawyers' fees, the fines, all purposely pitched at the highest scale, beggared many in the course of a few months. The more serious offenders were put under watch and ward in the numerous prisons in the city, to be dragged out at the pleasure of the Commissioners, and to be taken to the Minster, in cruel mockery, to hear Protestant sermons, specially fabricated for their conversion. There is a MS. at Stonyhurst which gives a remarkable account of these discourses and their reception.

We cannot say that the treatment of the Roman Catholics was peculiar to themselves. The prisons, disgraceful and abominable as they were, were the same for all. The laws were cruel, and they were carried out with severity; still, even the death of Margaret Clithero was in accordance with those laws. She was pressed to death, not because she was a Roman Catholic, but because she refused to plead. The disgrace lay, after all, in the barbarity and intolerance of the age. It is humiliating to think that differences in religion were put on the same level with the grossest offences against the person, and that the Roman Catholics as a body were looked

upon as disloyal and dangerous traitors. All must be indignant when they read in Father Morris's pages that good men and women, whose religion was their only sin, were often compelled to herd with the lepers of society, deprived of the meanest comforts, and thrown to rot and die in holes amid filth and vermin. The City gaol upon Ousebridge was a disgrace to civilisation. Then there was a chamber in Monkbar known by the name of "Little Ease," and a still more miserable den, seemingly an old guard-chamber, on the wall at a place called Bale Hill, which is still in existence. It was into such places of horror that gentlemen and ladies, of tender nurture and ancient lineage, were indiscriminately cast. It was here that many of them died. None, we are sure, can read without emotion the record of the many little incidents in their trouble, and of the high faith which made their hearts like iron.

While the laity, men and women, were so undaunted, the priests were bidding them be bold by their example and words. As a rule, the northern priests were more successful in eluding their pursuers than their brethren in the South. The story of the lives that they led surpasses any romance in excitement and novelty. Richard Holtby, who occupies the most prominent place in this volume, was the Father Gerard of the North, but he was unlike Gerard in one respect, he never lost his personal liberty. Mr. Morris tells us a good deal about Holtby's work and adventures. For several years he was the superior of his Order in England, great in organisation, great also in his influence which spread far and wide. He could turn his hand to anything, from embroidery to trimming a garden. As a mason and a carpenter he was most skilful. No one, we are told, could frame more deftly those hiding-places for priests in which, no doubt, he frequently concealed himself. We quote with pleasure the record of one of his numerous escapes, when he was at Thornley in the county of Durham in 1594:—

"Father Holtby and the eldest son of Mr. Trollope, his host, had gone to a considerable distance for the baptism of a child, and on their returning, being hardly a bowshot from the house, they saw sentries posted about, by which they understood that a search was going on. They were at once perceived, and as they ran away for dear life, the watch pursued them. The country was fortunately well wooded, and as the young gentleman had threaded every path in search of game, his knowledge of the ground enabled them to distance their pursuers. There they both remained hidden in the thickest part of the wood for two days and nights, one night in a tree, the other in a cave. Meanwhile, Mr. Trollope, his wife, a son, and a niece, with two servants, were shut up in an underground hole for three days and nights, without a mouthful of bread or a drop of water. . . . The searchers brought with them a little bell, that by the variation in its sound they might judge where there were any hollow places; and they measured the house inside and out, to ascertain where the inside measure differed from the outside. They would distribute themselves through the house, and keep profound silence to catch the sound of a cough, a sigh, the breathing, or any movement of those who were hidden, and one or another would suddenly call out, 'Here they are, mates, we've got them!' that the Catholics might betray their whereabouts by a start of surprise. It certainly is wonderful that for so long a time they could keep

quiet, especially as it is hard sometimes not to clear the throat."

The scene of this adventure is well-known to us, but it is greatly changed. The old manor-house is there surrounded by a multitudinous population, and blackened by the dense atmosphere of a pit village. The woods have disappeared, and, curiously enough, their removal has disclosed in the limestone cliff beneath the house an old hiding-place, framed probably by Father Holtby's hands. The family that sheltered him is extinct. The Trollopes suffered much for their recusancy, and yet when Charles I. was in peril they took up arms in his cause. Two sons of that ancient house died on "the bed of honour" for their king, and their father was obliged to sell his estates after mortgages and sequestrations had grievously reduced them.

In connexion with Holtby we have a glimpse at Campion. That learned and most able Jesuit passed some time in the North in Holtby's society, and his famous work, the *Decem Rationes*, was written in twelve days during his stay at Mount St. John, in the neighbourhood of Thirsk. In that treatise there is a remark in connexion with Toby Matthew, afterwards Archbishop of York, which caused no small distress and amazement. The writer, who speaks of Matthew with affection, quotes an observation of his to the effect that no faithful reader of the Fathers could be otherwise than a Romanist. Matthew repudiated this statement in a short tract which was printed after his decease, and in the declaration of his faith which he made upon his death-bed he unequivocally denies it. His friendship with Boast and Campion, the secession of his own son, Sir Toby, and the danger that he was in of losing his grandson in the same manner (if we are to believe John Gee), must have rendered the Archbishop peculiarly sensitive Sir Toby, in the account of his own conversion, gives his opinion that his old father was of the same mind as himself. He was certainly mistaken. The Archbishop's books are now in the cathedral library at York, and anyone who wants to know more about the Roman Catholic controversy, and its progress in the North, must go to them for information. The Archbishop seems to have bought every book on the subject that appeared. All are noted by him in the most careful manner, and they forbid the shadow of a doubt of the Archbishop's loyalty to his Church.

There is much more in this volume that we should like to remark upon, but we must end by expressing a wish that we may soon have another volume in Father Morris's series.

JAMES RAINÉ.

NEW NOVELS.

The Heritage of Langdale. By Mrs. Alexander. Three Volumes. (London: R. Bentley & Son, 1877.)

Mr. Charlton. By the Author of "Anne Dysart." Three Volumes. (London: Hurst & Blackett, 1877.)

Is that All? (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1877.)

MRS. ALEXANDER'S new story exemplifies the danger of writing too quickly and in an

unfamiliar field. It is not by any means up to the level of *The Wooing O't* and *Her Dearest Foe*, but seems merely the product of such off-hours as could be spared from more finished work. Abandoning the story of modern life which she can tell so pleasantly, she has here attempted a costume novel of George I.'s day—not an historical one, since public affairs are but incidentally referred to in it, and the personages of that time who belong to actual record are merely put in for local colour. It is not for character-drawing or for dialogue that the book claims attention, but for its plot and its picture of manners. And it is not easy to place it high on either ground. As an early effort of a less practised and deservedly successful writer than Mrs. Alexander, it would pass muster very well, but she has fixed her own standard, and a critic has a right to blame her when falling notably below it. In the first place, the plot and general set of the story, save for one somewhat boldly-conceived and dramatic incident with which it opens, at once recall one of G. P. R. James's best-executed and least-known tales, *The King's Highway*, whose scene is laid a little earlier, and which is a better-constructed book altogether. There is only one leading character which has been elaborated with any care, but the Countess of Helmsfield is in truth merely Fielding's Lady Bellaston toned down to the requirements of modern decorum, and the best sketched of the minor personages, Dorothy Keen, an Irish nurse, is in dialect and manners the peasant Irishwoman of the present day, not of a century and a half ago. The hero of the story, an Englishman by the father's side, who poses for a time as a Spaniard under his mother's family name, appears as Don Juan di Monteiro, a form of surname which is no more possible in Spain than in France, as *de* is the nobiliary particle in both countries. Nor does the book stand the test of examination as a study of costume. The eighteenth century is so clearly accentuated a period, and so abounds in material, that a writer who undertakes to make it live anew for us in fiction is expected to be correct in detail, and not to trust to vague general effect, like those landscape-artists of a former generation who studiously avoided making their trees of any recognisable species. Especially is this rule stringent now, because of the accuracy of three books dealing severally with the beginning, the middle, and the close, of the century—Thackeray's *Esmond* and *Virginians*, and his accomplished daughter's *Miss Angel*. But though Mrs. Alexander restricts the date of her story first by stating, in a general way, that it begins soon after Lord Mar's rising on behalf of the Old Chevalier, and then confines it more narrowly between 1718 and 1721, by making it fall when Lord Sunderland was Premier and James Craggs Secretary of State, and brings it exactly to 1720 by reference to the position of South Sea Stock, she makes such mistakes as representing the *Spectator* and *Guardian* as being the journals supplied at Lady Helmsfield's, though the latter ceased to appear in January, 1710–11, and the former in August, 1714–15. There is also a reference to the battle of Culloden as a thing of the

past, but that may be a mere slip of the pen for Preston or Sheriffmuir. Other anachronisms are not so easily explicable, and those who think that nobody knew anything about the "Music of the Future" till the star of Richard Wagner arose on the horizon, will learn with interest that Maud Langley, in 1720, instead of contenting herself, like other well-regulated young ladies of her day, with Scarlatti, Leo, Corelli, and perhaps Porpora, actually plays the compositions of Paisiello, who was not born till 1741, of Cherubini, who came into the world in 1760, dying so lately as 1842, and of Beethoven, whose birth dates in 1770. That is the sort of thing no fellow can understand. There is a very slight effort made to give some notion of the Court ways of the period, under the Princess of Wales, but those who are acquainted with Mr. Folkestone Williams's clever *Maids of Honour* will not think much of Mrs. Alexander's faint outline. She had much better go back to her former style, or if she will bring Queen Anne back to life, like the architects and decorators of the momentary fashion, let her read up conscientiously first, instead of making a general average, and trusting to her readers knowing less about the period than she does herself.

Mr. Charlton, the hero of the story named from him, is one of the forcible Broad Church or unclassifiable curates who have largely displaced, in modern fiction, their Evangelical and Tractarian precursors as *premiers jeunes hommes*, but who are generally far more idealised, and correspond less to actual living types. The general outline of the plot is a sufficiently familiar one—that of the rugged, sterling character who fails to win the heroine's love, and sees her borne off by a more attractive, but less estimable wooer, to return at last, after disenchantment and widowhood, to the truer affection. This situation has been worked many times, notably by Mrs. Craik, in *The Head of the Family*; but it is treated with enough freshness in the book before us not to produce any sense of hackneyed triteness. And both the leading personages are well drawn, with a firm, clear touch. Mr. Charlton is not made a mere peg on which to hang theological crotchets, and, indeed, we are treated to very little of his actual opinions, being rather left to infer them from his temperament, which is vigorously sketched, with much truth of conception, and from his securing and retaining the good will of a popular Evangelical preacher of the best type. Renée Leveson, the heroine of the novel, a girl of mixed French and English blood, is also a commendable portrait. She belongs to the same type of pure, gracious, and highminded women as those Miss Roberts loves to depict—such as Irene Mori, or the Isolte of another writer—and is consistently developed from the first. The secondary characters, notably her first husband, Reginald Vaughan, and his sister, Lady Mellor, are quite as good sketches in their way, and the presence of humour is attested not only by some clever but not unkindly delineations of various forms of popular Evangelicalism, with which the writer seems chiefly familiar, but by the presentation of no fewer than three fools, all women, and each perfectly distinct from

her companions—one, in truth, being the sort of fool who is shrewd and keen in all matters of self-interest. The style, though faulty in places, is sustained, and sometimes bright, insomuch that the writer, like Mr. Cross since the reassembling of Parliament, seems to be training for epigram, and occasionally is fortunate enough to achieve it.

Is That All? is not inappropriately named, for it is the slightest of unsubstantial sketches of American society in a small and prosperous town—a very *mérinque* of a story, as the writer acknowledges in the last paragraph. Its one claim to attention is as presenting one or two cleverly-drawn social types of American women, but they are more conventionalised than those whom Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, and Miss Alcott have made familiar, and are scarcely differentiated enough from home species to be particularly new or interesting. The book exhibits some promise of better work to come, but it is not very racy of the soil, and scarcely merited reproduction on this side of the Atlantic.

RICHARD F. LITTLEDEALE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

It is seldom that we have to chronicle the appearance of a more satisfactory edition of an English poet than Coleridge's *Poetical and Dramatic Works* (in 4 vols., Pickering). Although Coleridge's poems are not in the corrupt state of Shelley's, they yet require considerable editing, as distinguished from mere reprinting, in consequence of their frequent and fragmentary issues and re-issues in periodicals and in volumes, alone and in company with other men's works, which have made various readings many. The same difficulty has hitherto prevented a really complete collection of the minor pieces. Such a collection we seem to have at last obtained in these volumes. The first contains the whole of the juvenile and early poems as far as 1797; the second, the remainder of the poems, with an appendix of doubtful or partially-authenticated pieces; the third, *The Fall of Robespierre* and *Wallenstein*; and the fourth, *Remorse* (with the various readings, &c., of Mr. Pearson's reprint of *Osorio*) and *Zapolya*. The text is, of course, that of 1834 in substance, the variations of earlier and later editions being usually given in footnotes, while omissions are restored in brackets. Of the wisdom of this latter proceeding the editor avows that he is not quite assured, and we rather share his doubt. At any rate, we think it would have been safer to italicise the bracketed passages as a fuller warning to the eye. However, this is a very minor point. Among pieces which claim to be here first reprinted are the *Water Ballad* of 1831 and a poem addressed to Perdita Robinson, some thirty years older. The first volume contains a well-written prefatory memoir of 120 pages, affording plenty of dates and other information, and forming a good biography of at least Coleridge's poetic period. There is no attempt at criticism; and, indeed, unless Mr. Swinburne's well-known essay could have been prefixed in full, the abstinence is probably wise. The curious thing about S. T. C. will always be, not that his perfect work is so small in compass, but that he should have done so much work which is next to worthless. Even if the accused "person from Porlock" had allowed *Kubla Khan* to be finished, it could not have been more beautiful or have exalted its author higher. But how the author of *Kubla Khan* could have written the poems which fill the first of these volumes is a pleasant psychological puzzle. We hope it is not frivolous to say that the get-up of these books adds not a little to the joy of their possession. They are clad in that sober, blackish-blue cloth which, with a white

label, has always seemed to us the ideal coat of a book which cannot afford gold and morocco, and Mr. Pickering's name is sufficient warrant for their type and paper. It would be difficult to have a better edition.

The Poetical Works of Charles Mackay. (Chandos Poets.) (F. Warne and Co.) We are glad to see this handsome edition of the complets poems of a writer who occupies a peculiar position in Victorian literature. The class of poets to which Mr. Mackay belongs has never been a large one, and tends probably to become smaller and smaller. Without a very large share of the vision and the faculty divine, without exquisite workmanship, without, in short, much of the literary attractions of poetry, these poets possess a gift which no poet can afford to despise, and no critic ought to undervalue—the gift of writing songs. Wherein this song-writing gift consists, how it differs from the general poetic faculty, and how it is that some of the very greatest poets have had no share in it, are points not to be discussed here. It is sufficient that it is a rare gift, and that the writer under our notice has got it. Mr. Mackay apologises, in a singularly modest preface, for reprinting such compositions as "There's a Good Time Coming," which he frankly acknowledges to be only "verse," but in truth no apology was needed. This very song is a perfect study in its kind. It has endless poetical defects, rough metre, awkward expression, commonplace sentiment, and a score of others, and yet is a most genuine and undoubted song. There are, however, many of its fellows of equal merit and fewer defects, most of them written in "longs and shorts," of which best of song-metres Mr. Mackay is thoroughly master. The more ambitious poems deserve less praise, for here the writer is no longer in his element. "The Salamandrine" (its new title, "The Maid of Mora," seems to us a decided change for the worse) has many pretty thoughts and passages, but lacks the charm of coherent and sustaining imagination. Undoubtedly the best thing in the book is the well-known Cholera Chant, "The Mowers," as its proper title goes; its first stanza is a metrical triumph. But there are other excellent bits of work in the volume, some of them quite new to us, and we commend it heartily to catholic students of poetry who can afford to concede that not one of the least merits of a singer is that he should be able to sing.

The Parlour Car, by W. D. Howells (Boston: Osgood), is a dainty little book about the size of a lady's card-case, and contains a "farce," as the author calls it, displaying the wrath and reconciliation of two lovers in a Pullman car. It is pleasantly done, and, with a little compression, could be acted very well in a drawing-room. But the compression is certainly necessary, for even in the reading the action hangs rather, and some of the speeches are far too long. Mr. Howells is a most admirable novelist; it is no shame to him, therefore, if he is not quite so admirable as a writer of dramatic trifles.

A TRANSLATION of Dr. von Holst's *Constitutional and Political History of the United States, 1750-1833*, by J. J. Lalor and A. B. Mason (Chicago: Callaghan and Co.; London: Trübner and Co.), has recently appeared. The original has already been reviewed in the ACADEMY. The language of the translation reads well, though some of the expressions are not such as are usually found in literary English on this side of the Atlantic.

THE third and concluding volume of the *Voyage d'Exploration à la Mer Morte, à Pétra, et sur la rive gauche du Jourdain, par M. le Duc de Luynes*: œuvre posthume publiée par ses petits-fils sous la direction de M. le Comte de Vogüé (Paris: Arthur Bertrand), has now been published. It may be remembered that in 1863-4 the Duc de Luynes, accompanied by Lieut. Vignes, of the French navy, and the geologist, M. Lartet, undertook a private scientific exploration of the region of the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea, and the 'Arabah; but that owing to the lamented death of

the chief of the expedition, the publication of the results was long delayed. This third volume of the splendid work is devoted to M. Lartet's geological researches, and treats of the interesting question of the origin of the Dead Sea depression; it appears now to be beyond all doubt that the sink of the Dead Sea and the Jordan valley has had an altogether independent origin from that of the Gulf of 'Akabah, the line of which it seems to continue.

HERR THEOBALD FISCHER'S *Beiträge zur physischen Geographie der Mittelmeerländer, besonders Siciliens* (Leipzig), is, we are told, the forerunner of a larger work to which the author has devoted a number of years of study and research. In itself the introductory work is a most important contribution to the physical geography of the most remarkable of geographical areas. Besides a very thorough account of the climate and vegetation of Sicily and the opposite African shores, we have here a scientific investigation of the present and past secular movements of elevation in the coasts of Sicily in their relation to what may be called the central Mediterranean bridge between Europe and Africa.

Géographie de l'Algérie, par O. Niel, professeur au collège de Bone (Bona: Legende), is the first systematic account of the physical, agricultural, industrial, and commercial geography of Algeria that we remember to have seen. It appears to be excellently worked out, concise, and trustworthy.

In a little book entitled *Le Sahara* (Paris: Sandoz), M. Largeau has published the account of his first journey of exploration across the great wady Igharghar, the longest dry channel of the Sahara, to Rhadames. The features of the desert are illustrated by a number of rough but expressive woodcuts from his sketches.

THE Public Schools *Atlas of Ancient Geography in Twenty-eight Maps*, edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. George Butler, Principal of Liverpool College (Longmans), will be found to be a useful companion by the student of Greek and Roman Classics and History. By a most sensible arrangement these "ancient" maps correspond with those in the author's "modern" school atlas, and are thus very well adapted to the study of classical geography in connexion with history. The maps appear to have been compiled from those of the best authors—Spruner, Kiepert, and Smith, and have generally the merit of clearness, if they are somewhat rough in appearance. Some of them suffer a good deal from the fault, which prevails in almost all English atlases, that the draughtsman in representing the elevation of the ground does not take the pains to grasp the broad features of the relief, but uses what is called "hill-work" almost entirely as a conventional sign, thus covering the map with darker etching where there are mountains, but failing to give any broad idea of the relative heights of the land. Following the routine plan of such atlases, the first map of all is that of "the World as known to the Ancients," which is a section embracing Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and Asia as far as India, giving the Roman names of all the countries within this space. A corner of the sheet is as usual given to the "Orbis terrarum ad mentem Herodoti," embracing the same countries, but rounded off on all sides to an imaginary sea. It has always appeared to us that this map, and with it the whole of such an atlas, gives to the Greeks and Romans far too exclusive an appropriation of the name "the ancients," and is very apt to mislead the student. Were there no other "ancients" and old civilisations in India, Cambodia, and China, or even in Mexico and Peru, at least as old and as civilised and warlike as those which clustered round the Mediterranean? Herodotus' map only shows how much and how little Herodotus knew of the world.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. ANDREW REID, the eminent printer and publisher of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, proposes to issue by subscription *A History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ancient and Modern*, from the pen of Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, editor of the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. The price of subscription will be three guineas a volume.

GENERAL DI CESNOLA's book on *Cyprus—Cyprus, its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples: a Narrative of Explorations and Discoveries during a Residence of Ten Years in the Island*—will be published shortly by Mr. Murray. It will give a sketch of the island, from prehistoric times; and the appendix will contain an illustrated catalogue, by Mr. C. W. King, of gems discovered at Curium, with a description of vases, and a list of Phoenician, Greek, and Assyrian inscriptions, found by General di Cesnola. There will also be some account of the actual condition of the people of the island.

WE understand that the Council of the New University College, Bristol, intend shortly to appoint a Principal of the College.

MR. OUVRY, President of the Society of Antiquaries, has privately printed a catalogue of his valuable collection of Old Ballads (consisting of 194 articles contained in three folio volumes), which will be of considerable interest to all ballad-fanciers. One of the earliest of the ballads here registered is "The Lamentation of Englande for the late Treasons conspired against the Queene's Maestie and the whole Realme by Fraunces Throgmorton, who was executed for the same at Tyborne, July 10, 1584;" to the tune of *Weepe, Weepe*, and commencing—

"With brinisse teares and sobbing sighes."

There is also a ballad on Babington's Conspiracy, and we notice copies of most of the old favourites, such as the "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," "Sir Andrew Barton," "Patient Grissel," "The Downfall of the Brown Girl," &c. The compiler (Mr. T. W. Newton) has greatly increased the value of his catalogue by adding to the index lists of first lines, tunes, and printers.

MR. HENRY IRVING is to contribute to *The Nineteenth Century* a series of Shaksperian Notes. Those in the April number will deal with "The Third Murderer in *Macbeth*." Among other articles will be one by Sir John Lubbock on "Our Ancient Monuments," and by Sir James Stephen on "Mr. Gladstone and Sir J. C. Lewis on Authority in Matters of Opinion."

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish after Easter a volume of travels in Transcaucasia, by Mr. James Bryce. One of the interesting features of the book will be a description of Mount Ararat, the ascent of which by the author is among the half-dozen or so that have been made by modern travellers.

THE BALTIMORE EVENING BULLETIN of February 23 last contains a full report of the proceedings on the occasion of the celebration of the first commemoration day of the Johns Hopkins University. This day is fixed for February 22, the birthday of George Washington, and patriotic sentiments entered largely into the speeches then made. But the chief interest attaching to the proceedings lies in the public enunciation of the aims and hopes of this the youngest and most original of American universities. President Gillman, and Profs. Gildersleeve and Sylvester, each delivered addresses animated by the same spirit. That the earnest pursuit of knowledge in all its fields forms the supreme academical duty has become a truism. But at the Johns Hopkins commemoration we find this principle enforced from a fresh point of view. Great stress was laid by all three speakers upon that aspect of a teacher's functions according to which he may be regarded as himself a learner, not only in his own subject, but also as an attendant at the lectures of his colleagues. The common aim of the whole society, whether

professor or pupil, is thus emphasised; the obligation of study is based upon its right foundation, and the English evil of competitive examinations is simply ignored.

Thomas de Quincey: his Life and Writings, with Unpublished Correspondence, is the title of a work in two volumes now in the press, edited by Mr. H. A. Page; it will contain about a hundred of Mr. de Quincey's letters, and letters to him from Prof. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and others, placed at Mr. Page's disposal by Mr. de Quincey's family. The work will be issued shortly by John Hogg and Co., Paternoster Row. Mr. James Hogg, sen., who was intimately associated with Mr. de Quincey during the last ten years of his life, will contribute some reminiscences; and the appendix will contain the "Medical Aspect of Mr. de Quincey's Case," throwing fresh light on the opium-eating, by Dr. Eatwell, late Principal of the Medical College, Bengal.

MR. QUARITCH informs us that his new editions of Lady Charlotte (Guest) Schreiber's *Mabinogion* in English, and of Mr. Kenelm Digby's *Broad Stone of Honour*, will be ready in three weeks.

Harry, a new poem by the author of *Mrs. Jerningham's Journal*, will appear soon after Easter.

WE are authorised to say that it is not true that the author of *Madcap Violet* is at work on a new novel called *Rose Madder*.

THE forthcoming number of *The Nineteenth Century* will contain, under the title of "A Modern Symposium," a discussion on "the Influence of a Decline in Religious Belief upon Morality." Sir James Stephen, Lord Selborne, Dr. Martineau, Mr. Frederic Harrison, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Duke of Argyll, and Prof. Clifford, will probably take part in the controversy, which is to be continued in following numbers by Prof. Tyndall and Prof. Huxley.

MESSRS. WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS AND CO. will immediately publish the second volume of Prof. Thorpe's *Inorganic Chemistry*. It will treat of the metallic elements. They have also in the press a translation by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz of Dr. Weise's *German Letters on English Education*.

A GENIALLY written pamphlet-memoir of the Life and Works of Edward Newman, the naturalist, has been published by Mr. Van Voorst. Mr. Newman has been spared a long biography, but the pamphlet recounts all that it is needful should be known about the enthusiastic amateur of natural history, whose book on *Ferns* passed into a fourth edition, and who wrote the *Letters of Rusticus*—concerning Godalming—so well in avowed emulation of *The Natural History of Selborne* that the *Westminster Review* declared of it that it was, indeed, "the most charming contribution to natural history since the days of Gilbert White." It was Mr. Newman's privilege to be a member of the Society of Friends, and to be—like another writer of wider repute—the proprietor of a substantial "rope-walk."

C. MASPERO'S *Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient* has been translated into German by Dr. Eintzschmann. The translation, which has been made with the help of the author, is very good, and contains several improvements upon the original, made in part by the translator. It is preceded by a Preface from the pen of Prof. Ebers, the well-known Egyptologist, in which he speaks in highly commendatory terms of M. Maspero's method in making use of the hieroglyphic sources which form the main basis of his work.

THE number of Prussian students in philology, history, and philosophy, in the Prussian universities, according to official statistics, amounted in the summer term of 1876 to 698 inscribed students. This high figure abundantly proves how little foundation there is for the fears of those who expect to see the whole teaching of German universities engrossed by natural science. In the above number are not included those students of

Prussian extraction who were pursuing their studies in other than Prussian universities. Among these Leipzig alone had 191 Prussian students of philology and philosophy.

A THIRD revised edition has begun to appear of V. Hehn's attractive work *Culturpflanzen und Haustiere*, being a complete history, from the most ancient times downwards, of the introduction into Europe of all the more important domestic animals, and of the sorts of grain and fruits which are, or were, being cultivated by the civilised nations of Europe. The main part of the work consists in a collection of all the passages bearing on the subject in ancient and mediaeval authors; but the author avails himself also very largely of the help of comparative philology, in order to trace his subject into the remotest recesses of prehistoric times. The extent of his reading is perfectly amazing, his etymologies are for the most part ingenious and well founded, and the excellent arrangement of the whole matter, and the author's vivid style, make his work very pleasant reading. It is to be completed in ten sections of about four sheets each, the first of which is just out.

ON February 20 was solemnised, at Berlin, the sixtieth anniversary of L. von Ranke's graduation as Ph.D. Numerous congratulatory addresses from all parts of Germany were presented to the venerable *doyen* of German historians, and a banquet was given, at which many distinguished persons, including the Minister of Public Instruction, Field-Marshal Manteuffel, Professors Mommsen, von Sybel, von Treitschke and others, were present. Among the speeches that of Prof. Mommsen may be mentioned, who stated, with reference to an old saying of Ranke himself, that he had now reached the land of promise, having become, by his *Denkwürdigkeiten Hardenberg's*, one of the number of historians of the nineteenth century. Afterwards an interesting and highly laudatory letter was read, which Dr. von Ranke had received from the German Emperor on the completion of that work, not long ago. On the occasion of his anniversary, the Emperor conferred upon him the Order of the Crown, first class.

PROF. WHITNEY is giving a course of twenty lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, "On the Development of the Structure of Indo-European Language."

PROF. MARSH, of Lafayette College, United States, has kindly undertaken to edit for the Early English Text Society Lord Tollemache's Anglo-Saxon MS. of Orosius, the earliest extant.

THE GERMAN SHAKSPERE SOCIETY has two of its leading members in London now, Profs. Elze and Delius, working at the English drama contemporaneously with Shakspere.

AMONG the candidates for the Chair of Comparative Grammar at University College is Mr. Henry Sweet, of Balliol, President of the Philological Society. We are glad to hear that a man of such mark is willing to take an unendowed chair. The Council will be fortunate if they secure him.

MESSRS. REEVES AND TURNER write to us, under date March 20, 1877:—

"As regards Mr. MacCarthy's statement that he left some handbills here for Mr. Buxton Forman, we beg to say he did not tell us they were for that gentleman, and that we did not give them to Mr. Forman. We enclose the bills in the envelope in which we received them. You will see it is addressed to us, not to Mr. Forman."

PROF. CRAIG has started a Shakspere Class at University College, Aberystwyth, and obtained a promise of the New Shakspere Society's yearly prize for it. There are about a hundred students attending the classes, thirty resident in the college, the rest in lodging-houses near.

WE hear of two Shakspere Societies among the men at the Temple: "The Globe," meeting at the rooms of Mr. T. Alfred Spalding, 6 Pump

Court; and the other, "The Octagon," consisting of eight old members of University Hall, Gordon Square. From Melbourne comes news of another Shakspere reading-party, comprising the cream of the colony — Profs. Irving and Pearson; Mr. Rusden, of the Parliament House, &c.

MR. FAULKE WATLING has made an interesting old-book discovery in the British Museum, that the little sixteen-leaf anonymous "boke for to lerne a man to be wyse in byldyng of his house for the helth of (his) body and to holde quyntnes for the helth of his soule and body, &c. Imprynted by me Robert Wyer, dwellynge at the sygne of St. John Euangelyst," &c., is, in fact, the first eight chapters of the well-known quaint old Doctor Andrew Boorde's racy *Dyetary of Heth* of 1542, &c. It is nearly in the same small manuscript-like black-letter that Mr. Hy. H. Gibbs's unique copy of the 1542 *Dyetary* is printed in, and is no doubt an earlier edition of the beginning of that book. Mr. Faulke Watling has drawn up an account of the little volume, with a copy of its additional verses—as bad, alas! as Boorde's others are—and collations. This will be printed at once by the Early English Text Society, and issued as a supplement to Mr. Furnivall's edition of Andrew Boorde's two best books, the *Introduction* (or Handbook of Europe in 1542-7), and *Dyetary*, for the Society's Extra Series in 1870. It should be set down to Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's credit that he had asked, after the entry of this little "Boke," under "Man," in his *Collections and Notes*, 1876:—"Should not this tract be added to the works of Andrew Boorde?" Mr. Christie-Miller has also a copy of the "Boke" in his choice library at Britwell.

MR. J. BRUYN ANDREWS, the author of the *Grammar of the Mentonee Dialect*, reviewed in the ACADEMY, November 6, 1875, is revising the sheets of a vocabulary of the same dialect, which will be ready for publication by next autumn. It will contain about 10,000 words. No such vocabulary exists of any of the dialects spoken along the seaboard from Marseilles inclusive to Genoa.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND CO. send us a little collection of illuminated Easter cards, of which we need only say that they are worthy to rank with those which gave pleasure to so many last Christmas.

MESSRS. CLARK, of Edinburgh, are about to issue an edition of Bengel's *Gnomon of the New Testament* in thirty-four monthly parts.

A NEW weekly journal, entitled *The Fishing Gazette*, is announced to appear on April 20. It is to be devoted exclusively to the interests of anglers and the fishing trade. It will be published by Mr. E. W. Allen, 11 Ave Maria Lane, E.C.

We learn that Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. are preparing for immediate publication a new work by Prof. William Dwight Whitney, entitled *Essentials of English Grammar, for the Use of Schools*.

THE following Parliamentary Papers have lately been published:—Return of Joint Stock Companies, made up to June, 1876 (price 1s.); Navy Appropriation Account, 1875-6 (price 1s.); Civil Services and Revenue Departments, 1876-77; Supplementary Estimate (price 4d.); Ditto, Appropriation Accounts, 1875-76 (price 4s. 2d.); Return of all Vessels ordered to be Surveyed by the Board of Trade (price 1½d.); Eighteenth Report of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, with Appendices (price 2d.); Report of Irish Church Temporalities Commission for 1876 (price 3d.); Report of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum Commission (price 4d.); New Code of Regulations by Committee of Privy Council on Education (price 2½d.); Abstract Accounts of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues (price 2d.); General Annual Return of the British Army for the Year 1875 (price 6d.); Further Cor-

respondence relative to the Affairs of South Africa (price 3d.); Reports of Inspectors of Constabulary (price 3s. 10d.); Minutes of Evidence taken before the Commissioners on Railway Accidents (price 12s.); Twelfth Annual Report of Registrar-General in Ireland, 1875 (price 8½d.); Correspondence on Broaching or Pilfering of Cargo at Sea (price 2½d.); Return relating to the Free Libraries Act (price 1s.); Annual Report of the Director of the National Gallery for 1876 (price 1s.); Abstract of Annual Returns of Volunteer Corps (price 5½d.); Report to the Board of Trade on Emigration and Immigration, with Statistical Tables (price 3d.); Report of Committee of Inquiry into Questions respecting the Militia and Brigade Depôt System, with Minutes of Evidence, &c. (price 6s.).

CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE.

THIS veteran, whose career closed last week at Genoa, has done good service for popular literature, and in the way of making literature popular. Many a young reader, hearing of his death, will feel that a true and intelligent friend is gone. His *Riches of Chaucer*, and *Tales from Chaucer in Prose* have spread some knowledge of the old poet where there would else have been little or none. And in other fields he worked well and usefully. But undoubtedly his chief claim to kindly remembrance and interest with most people lies in his connexion with Keats. Leigh Hunt and he were Keats's two greatest friends and advisers; and it was he who introduced Keats to Leigh Hunt, and so to the circle of which Leigh Hunt was the centre. How it carries one back to think that he was one of Keats's tutors! When the future poet was sent to school at Enfield, Mr. Clarke, some seven years his senior, was an "usher" there—it was his father's school—and not only in a professional way exercised important influence over him. The tie was not broken when Keats was apprenticed to a surgeon at Edmonton. It was Clarke who lent him the *Faerie Queene*, whose perusal awoke the yet slumbering genius. It was to Clarke he owed his first sight of Chapman's *Homer*; at his lodgings, in the Euston Road (if we remember right), "the friends sat up till daylight over their new acquisition, Keats shouting with delight as some passage of especial energy struck his imagination." Keats was keenly sensible of his obligations to his friend; and now that that friend is gone—Mr. Severn, and Mr. Wells are yet here, but "friend Charles" is gone—we may fitly read by his grave of the gratitude his generous and sympathetic help deserved and won, and wins.

"I should not now trouble you," writes Keats to him in his youthful manner, in September, 1816, "with my dull unlearned quill

but that I've known you long;
That you first taught me all the sweets of song;
The grand, the sweet, the terse, the free, the fine.

Who read for me the sonnet swelling loudly
Up to its climax and then dying proudly?
Who found for me the grandeur of the odes
Growing, like Atlas, stronger from its load?
Who let me taste that more than cordial dram,
The sharp, the rapier-pointed epigram?
Show'd me that Epic was of all the king,
Round, vast, and spanning all, like Saturn's ring?
You, too, upheld the veil from Clio's beauty,
And pointed out the patriot's stern duty;
The might of Alfred, and the shaft of Tell;
The hand of Brutus, that so grandly fell
Upon a tyrant's head. Ah! had I never seen
Or known your kindness, what might I have been?
What my enjoyments in my youthful years,
Bereft of all that now my life endears?
And can I e'er these benefits forget?
And can I e'er repay the friendly debt?
No, doubly no."

JOHN W. HALES.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BELCHER, whose death on the 18th inst. severs a link between the past and present generation of Arctic voyagers, was born in 1799, entered the navy as a first-class volunteer in 1812, and was soon after made a midshipman. He was present at the bombardment of Algiers by the English and Dutch Fleets under Lord Exmouth in 1816, and afterwards served on the African and North American stations. In 1825, he was appointed assistant surveyor to Capt. F. W. Beechey, who had been commissioned to proceed by the Pacific and Behring Strait to the Polar Sea, to communicate if possible with Franklin, who was travelling overland from North America. Returning in 1828, Belcher was next year raised to the rank of Commander, and in 1836 was placed in charge of the surveying vessel *Sulphur*, commissioned to explore portions of the coasts of America and the Indies. During this great voyage round the world, in which he was absent for six years, Belcher rendered important services to Lord Gough in his operations against the Chinese, especially in the Canton river, and for these obtained the thanks of the Admiralty, and the Order of the Bath. After his return in 1842 he published the well-known *Narrative of the Voyage of the "Sulphur"* and received the honour of knighthood in 1843. Down to 1847 he was mainly engaged in surveying in the East Indies, but in 1852 he was selected to command an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, during which he penetrated through Jones Sound, and surveyed the northern shore of the Parry Islands as far as Wellington Channel. After two winters in the Arctic seas he was obliged to abandon his vessels, bringing the crews safely home. In 1867 he was made Knight Commander of the Bath. Among a number of works he published, besides the one mentioned, were a *Narrative of a Voyage to the East Indies*, 1843-48; *The Last of the Arctic Voyages*, 1855; and a *Treatise on Marine Surveying*.

THE March number of *Petermann's Mittheilungen* brings the 130th of the series of papers on the geography and exploration of the Polar regions, this one giving Weyprecht's description of the adventurous return journey of the Austro-Hungarian Expedition in May to August, 1874, with the boats over the ice, after the abandonment of the *Tegetthoff* on the coast of Franz Joseph Land. In an introductory paragraph Dr. Petermann says:—

"It is not my intention, on this occasion, to go into the scientific results of the Austrian Expedition, but the one great fact of this expedition—namely, its misfortune of having been compelled to drift with an ice-field—confirms in the fullest degree my long firmly-held theory of the flowing of the Gulf Stream into the Siberian Sea. No other example exists than that of the *Tegetthoff* of a ship having been drifted helplessly towards the North Pole. On the return journey, also, the crew had to contend against this marked drift to northward; they were again and again set back towards the north, and Weyprecht says distinctly:—'If land and land-ice had not stopped the farther drift to the north, we would probably have been carried twenty or thirty miles northward past the *Tegetthoff*, during the time that we were apparently going south.'"

Dr. Carl Benoni contributes a most valuable paper on "The Influence of the Earth's Rotation on the Geographical System of the Winds," in which he critically examines the more authoritative views of the origin of the winds from that of Halley (1687) onwards.

THE *Geographical Magazine* for this month contains a paper by Captain Wiggins, accompanied by a large map, detailing his voyages in the Kara and Siberian Seas during 1874-76, with the object of opening up communications with Siberia by sea, the former of which led to the explorations which have since been made by Prof. Nordenskjold in the same direction.

"These voyages," Captain Wiggins concludes, "and

our ascent of the Yenisei with the first European steamer and cargo that has ever reached so far into those regions, should surely be a convincing proof of the feasibility of this route for commerce. It may even yet prove to be the best route to the Pole, seeing that it is more than probable the warm waters of these mighty (Siberian) rivers will, after joining the salter waters of the Kara Sea, pass on to north-eastward, round towards the open water seen by Baron von Wrangel. Smith Sound route to the north-west having been investigated, it is to be hoped that our next Polar Expedition will turn its attention to this north-eastern route."

It is announced in the *Yachta* that the Society for the Promotion of Russian Marine Trading has in view the fitting out of an expedition for the examination of the Gulf of Obi; of this Herr Dahl has been appointed leader, and has been entrusted with the purchase of a suitable steam-vessel, the sum of 20,000 roubles having already been collected for the purpose.

MR. JAMES STEVENSON, of Glasgow, has issued an interesting pamphlet entitled *Notes on the Country between Kilwa and Tanganyika* (Glasgow: Maclehose), which may be said to contain all that is yet known of this part of Africa. Von der Decken's account of his journey from Kilwa to Mesule in 1860-61 is translated, and is supplemented by all that has been since learned from Livingstone, Bishop Steere, and others. In 1874, when the subject of a mission-station on Lake Nyassa was brought before the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, the possibility of having an alternative route to the lake to that by the Zambesi, which passes through Portuguese territory, was felt to be an important element in the decision. Von der Decken found the country along the line of his march, for about half the distance to the lake, populous and friendly, but since his visit a great change has taken place, owing first to a great inroad of the Ma Viti or Ma Zitu Kaffirs from the south. The Ma Viti in turn were driven out before the tribe of the Ma Gwangwara from near the Lufiji river, who became worse destroyers than their predecessors, and who have depopulated the land in repeated slave-raids. The stoppage of the slave-trade at Kilwa would, Mr. Stevenson believes, take away the motive for the Gwangwara raids, and the establishment of three or four stations across the country from the coast for 250 miles inland would not only ensure their cessation but would afford rallying-points for the remnant of the industrious natives of the country. The Ma Viti Kaffirs still dominate the country for 200 miles round the head of Lake Nyassa, and the problem remains of how to approach these people so as to induce them to govern for their own advantage and that of those around them.

"Of the programme indicated," Mr. Stevenson says, "we may mention that the Free Church wrote three months ago to Livingstonia calling attention to the importance of getting into communication with the Ma Viti, and it appears that the mission has already had some relations with the scattered bands of this race at the southern end of the lake, which may facilitate communication farther north."

THE ZANZIBAR MAIL of February brings intelligence from the section of the Church Mission Society's Expedition, under Lieut. Shergold Smith, which is proceeding to the Victoria Nyanza and Uganda from the east coast. On November 7 last this party was at Nyambwa, a point on Mr. Stanley's route to the lake, and this latter despatch is dated from Lat. 4° 44' S., Long. 33° 45' E., or about 100 miles south of the Victoria Nyanza. The expedition was taking a more northerly route than previous travellers, and was leaving Unyanyembe on the left.

L'Exploration of March 15 says that Captain Martini embarked on the 6th at Leghorn for Alexandria, on his way to rejoin the Marquis Antinori's expedition to the countries south of Abyssinia.

THE first number of the *Annaes da Comissão Central permanente de Geographia* (Lisboa: Dez', 1876) gives an account of the formation of this important semi-official society, which is composed of eighteen scientific men, resident in Lisbon, and delegates from the provinces and colonies, and is attached to the Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies. The most important geographical portions of the contents are papers referring to the projected expedition to Central Africa from the West Coast, but whether this will be restricted to the Portuguese possessions, or will take the line of the Congo upward to its supposed union with Lake Sankorra and the Lualaba, does not yet appear. Another paper describes the late Baron Barth's geological researches in Angola.

MR. ERNEST GILES's report on his return journey across the central interior of Western Australia, from Perth to Adelaide, during 1876, has recently appeared in the form of a Parliamentary paper, accompanied by an elaborate map of his route, which lies between those of Forrest and Warburton. Though an immense extent of new country was traversed, no features differing much from those already known, or other than a monotonous alternation of dry spinifex-covered plains, sandy ridges, and occasional water-holes and grassy country, appear to have presented themselves.

MESSRS. DEHOU, of Brussels, are about to publish a volume, entitled *Projet de Crédit d'une Colonie Agricole Belge dans l'Afrique Centrale*, by a Belgian officer.

FROM an account of the Rev. Dr. Turner's tour in the South Seas, published in the London Missionary Society's *Chronicle* for March, we find that some curious superstitions are prevalent in the island of Nikunau, one of the Gilbert Group. "Tapuariki," it seems, "was the great god here, and was supposed to come in the thunder. They had many other gods, and, as was common in the group, had coral round-stone slabs or pillars set up as shrines. Man was supposed to have been developed from the fish of the sea. They say that in the beginning darkness brooded over all, and that the heavens were down and resting on the earth, until raised by two brothers Naleau and Laki. They had a third brother, whose right eye was plucked out and thrown up into the heavens, and became the sun; the other was thrown up and became the moon."

WE hear that the Portuguese Government has resolved to despatch an expedition to survey the banks of the River Congo, and, if possible, to discover its true sources.

THE AUTOGRAPHS OF BENJAMIN FILLON.

Paris: March 10, 1877.

The sale of a portion of M. Benjamin Fillon's collection of autographs and historical documents has just taken place, and was attended with notable and well-deserved success. It was conducted by M. Etienne Charavay in Paris and Mr. Frederic Naylor in London, and a sum of 28,501 francs was realised by the two days' sale. The 298 numbers thus disposed of included series one and two of the large and valuable cabinet—"Les Initiateurs-inventeurs" and "Les Chefs de Gouvernement." These divisions are wholly personal, and show the philosophical tendencies of the collector. They would be unsuitable for a public collection, as they would entail the confusion which is obviated by an alphabetical arrangement; but it is well to call attention to them as they bring credit on the taste for collecting autographs, which taste too often consists simply in a quest for pieces of paper containing either a few lines or else the signature of an individual tacked to some title or other. A study of the catalogue reveals still more clearly the highmindedness of the collector, his patience and his generosity. He began these series in 1839, and in the short space of forty years, by means either of money, exchange, or solicitations, he contrived to become

the possessor of a set of documents, all of them of historical or biographical interest, sometimes very considerable, but always worthy of attention.

This M. Benjamin Fillon is a singular man, who lives in La Vendée, but is nevertheless in close and constant relations with all the amateurs, all the writers, all the dealers, who can in any way minister to his many passions: a liberal policy, china, the local literature of Poitou and La Vendée, Gaulish numismatics, art-criticism, &c. He has an intense love for France and the Revolution. He has published numbers of pamphlets on the most varied subjects. To him is owing the most likely explanation of the place whence those delicate ceramics of the Renaissance formerly called *pièces du service de Henri II*, now known as *faïences d'Oiron*, originally came. For many years he has been promising us a reprint of the works of Bernard Palissy, to which he has added most valuable notes. But, like his friend A. de Montaignon, he often grows wearied and disgusted with his subject when he has exhausted it, and forgets his promises to the public. His person is known to you by the terrible portrait engraved by Ch. Méryon: a short man with pigeon breast, powerful shoulders, short neck, a round face like a bulldog, big lips, prominent, black, flashing eyes. Had it not been for an excessively sanguine temperament, possibly also that indifference which fortune engenders in the habits of our higher bourgeoisie, and, lastly and most undoubtedly, those fatal years of the Empire which kept so many men of honest energy and intelligence out of public affairs, he would certainly have taken a high position in politics. He has remained something of an idealist, and accurately painted himself when he numbers Mrs. Beecher Stowe among the benefactors of humanity and next to our revolutionary writer, P. T. Proudhon.

But I must proceed to enumerate facts, and there is very little room left for the most indispensable notices of pieces or prices:—Savonarola, letter to his brother, physician at Ferrara, date 1495, 600 francs; Luther, letter to the Corporation of Goldsmiths of Nuremberg, recommending a workman to them, date 1528, 126 francs; Rabelais, a receipt for thirty-two gold crowns, as physician of Cardinal du Bellay in 1548, 400 francs; Bernard Palissy, original MS. of the estimate for the grotto of the Tuilleries, 400 francs; Bacon, letter signed "Fr. Verulam. Canc." to the Duke of Buckingham, date 1619, 500 francs; Galileo Galilei, letter written from his prison of Arcetri in 1635, 695 francs; Descartes, letter to Huygens of Zuylichem, in 1596, 305 francs; Pascal, private letter to his sister, in 1643; on the second page fourteen lines in his father's hand.

This letter, as well as a great many others, valuable on account of their scarceness or historical interest, had been facsimiled, and render the catalogue exceptionally precious. The analyses are likewise excellent. Locke, charming letter in French, expressing his great regret at leaving France, date 1679, 70 francs; also a very curious letter about the French abbés, whom he greatly appreciates, 118 francs; Newton, letter to the Lords of the Treasury relating to the affairs of the Mint. He gives his opinion as to the mode of reforming abuses, date 1719, 1,500 francs. W. Penn, details concerning political and military affairs in 1703, 120 francs; B. Franklin, recommendation in favour of a young doctor of Pennsylvania, date 1781, 110 francs; J.-J. Rousseau, two letters on education to the tutor of the son of the Duc de Villeguier, in 1770, 125 and 172 francs; Diderot, familiar letter to Mdme. Necker, in 1713, 130 francs; Watt, the mechanical engineer, 38 and 17 francs; Jenner, letter on vaccine in 1804, 35 francs; Fulton, letter relating to experiments of submarine explosion, year IX. (he in vain sought an opportunity of blowing up an English ship), 80 francs; Darwin, letter about some collections of plants, one of them made by Robert Brown, in 1839, 15 francs; Mrs. Beecher Stowe, autograph for an

amateur, 6 francs. Here the series of the "Initiateurs-inventeurs" ends, and that of the "Chefs de Gouvernement" begins. Louis XI., then Dauphin of the Viennois, to the Duke of Orleans, proposing the exchange of a mule against a greyhound, 500 francs; Henri II., despatch in cipher, with translation, in 1578, details concerning Philippe II.'s projected marriage with the new Queen of England, Elizabeth, in order to cement a lasting union between England, Flanders, and Spain (the King urges his ambassadors to prevent the Pope from giving his consent to the marriage of the Catholic and the heretic), 200 francs; Catherine de Médicis to Charles IX., in 1569, giving him news of the war, 200 francs; Mary Stuart, signature as Queen of France (the rarest of all), on a captain's brevet, "maître d'hôtel" of the Duc de Guise, in 1586, 120 francs; Charles IX., note to the Queen, his mother, 150 francs; Henri III., a mystical love-letter to Madme. de Montaigne, 122 francs; Louis XIV., to Cardinal Mazarin, in 1651—he has just been declared of age, and recalls him to his side—(autographs of the *roy-soleil* are very scarce, because the practice of keeping secretaries "de la main" dates from this reign), 360 francs; Marie Antoinette, note to the Duchess de la Trémouille in 1775, 650 francs; the downfall of Louis XVI., August 10, 1792, historical document signed by Gensonné and Lecointe-Puyraveau, 550 francs; the preservation of objects of art, in 1793, document signed by Collot d'Herbois and Billaud Varennes:—

"Tous les cuivres inutiles qui se trouvent dans les églises et dans les collèges de Paris et qui peuvent servir à la fabrication des canons, doivent être envoyés à l'Arsenal; mais il est à remarquer que parmi les monumens en cuivre qui se trouvent dans les églises de Paris, il en est qui sont de véritables chefs d'œuvre de l'art. Il faut donc avant de les faire enlever, examiner s'ils ne doivent pas être conservés à la postérité, et, dans le cas d'un doute à cet égard, prévenir le Comité d'instruction publique"—

55 francs and 75 francs; similar instructions concerning thefts of valuable objects committed in the churches by private persons, which have naturally since been put down by royalist historians to the republican Government; Louis XVIII., letter to his cousin, the Count of Provence, relating to the Quiberon affair in 1795, 400 francs; and from the same, in 1815, a vigorous protest against the depredations committed in France by the allied armies, 300 francs; Louis Philippe, intimate letters written during his sojourn in England, in 1803 and 1804, 140 francs; Eblies comte de Poitiers, Latin charter, date 924, 299 francs; Treaty of Gien, date 1410, bearing autograph signatures of Jean duc de Berri, Charles d'Orléans, Jean VI. duc de Bretagne, Jean d'Alençon, and Bernard comte d'Armagnac, 650 francs; Eléonor d'Aquitaine, charter discharging abbés and monks, date 1200, 310 francs; Edward III., treaty of alliance in 1372, 100 francs; John Plantagenet, letters patent given as coin of the realm of France, in 1429, 66 francs; Edward IV., prorogation of treaties of neutrality and alliance in 1468, 155 francs; Richard III., treaty with François duc de Bretagne, in 1484, 450 francs; Henri VIII., French letter to Margaret of Austria, 1,000 francs; Elizabeth, French letter to Charles IX., telling how her ambassador, Lord Beaumont, has, by her authorisation, visited Scotland and judged for himself of Mary's Stuart's position with regard to her subjects, 310 francs; from the same Elizabeth to Catherine de Médicis, concerning her intervention in favour of Mary Stuart, date 1574, 1,500 francs (it was adjudged to M. A. W. Thibaud); by the same hand again, letters patent in Latin to an equerry, date 1600, 62 francs; Charles I., signed document, licence granted to Spanish fishing-boats, 40 francs; Oliver Cromwell, order to pay 2,250 pounds sterling to Col. Daniel Axtell for the troops under his command in Ireland, in 1649, 200 francs; from the same, recommending to Cardinal

Mazarin, the French Ambassador in England, M. de Bordeaux, 1,105 francs; Richard Cromwell, letter signed, to Cardinal Mazarin, in 1658, with magnificent seal, 500 francs; William III., French letter to the Prince de Vaudemont, in 1694, 20 francs; Mary Stuart, French letter to Catherine de Medicis, in 1568, after her removal to Bolton to "faire entendre à la royne mère l'état de ses affaires," 450 francs; William of Nassau, answer to an envoy of the English Queen's, Robert Réal, in 1516, 45 francs.

Lastly, to conclude this list, which I should like to have made longer, and, above all, more detailed: Charles V., autograph letter, signed, to his prisoner François I., in 1525—he thanks him "cordially" for having said that he should ever be his good brother, his true and lasting friend—555 francs; Frederic II., letter to Cardinal Fleury, in 1742, relating to political and military events of the time. He draws a picture of the condition of Europe: "Tout l'orgueil de la reine d'Hongrie s'est fondée sur ses succès d'Autriche et sur une somme de 900,000 florins qu'elle a reçue d'Angleterre par Nuremberg." This is one of the finest autographs of the great Frederic ever seen at a sale, 550 francs; Washington, asking the President of the Convention to use his authority in raising and equipping troops in 1777, 75 francs; from the same, a letter to Colonel Humphrey relating to the pillage of the Newark mail, 130 francs; J. Adams, letter on the death of his friend, the Count Sarsfield, in 1780, 26 francs; Jefferson, two letters, one French, 15 and 20 francs; Monroe, laudatory letter on Lord Holland, 20 francs.

PH. BURTON.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

DOYLE, Sir F. H. *Lectures on Poetry delivered at Oxford.* Smith, Elder & Co. 9s.

VINCENT, CH. *Histoire de la chaussure, de la cordonnerie, et des cordonniers célèbres depuis l'antiquité jusqu'à nos jours.* 1^{re} partie. Paris: Lecuir. 5 fr.

History.

MAZADE, CH. de. *Le comte de Cavour.* Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50c.

TESTA, J. de. *Recueil des traités de la Porte ottomane avec les puissances étrangères.* T. 4. France: Amyot, 12 fr. 50c.

TSCHACKERT, P. Peter v. Ailli. *Zur Geschichte d. grossen abendländl. Schismas u. der Reformation.* v. Plao. u. Constanza: Gotha: Perthes. 9 M.

VIVIE, A. *Histoire de la Terreur à Bordeaux.* T. i. Bord-eaux: Féret.

Physical Science.

CLAUS, C. *Zur Kenntnis d. Banes u. der Organisation der Polypoden.* Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 5 M.

FUCHS, TH. *Studien üb. die jüngeren Tertiärbildungen Griechenlands.* Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.

Philology, &c.

CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM ATTICARUM. Vol. 2. Pars 1. *Inscriptiones atticae aetatis quae est inter Euclidis annum et Augusti tempora.* Ed. U. Koehler. Berlin: Reimer. 42 M.

MIKLOSICH, F. *Ueb. der Mundarten u. die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas.* VII. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOLOGNA.

Trieste: March 9, 1877.

A most interesting discovery is reported from this venerable city. Cav. Antonio Zannoni, C.E., can now add to his fine serial, now publishing, substantial proofs that Etruscan Felsina dates from the same age as Villanova—that is, from the end of the Bronze and the beginning of the Iron Age. On January 17 the municipal engineer (Cav. Zannoni) unearthed, in the Prato di S. Francesco, a *dolium*, 1 mètre 35 centimètres high, with a breadth of 0·95 centimètres at the mouth, and 0·51 centimètres at the base. It contained about a ton and a half of bronze articles, whole and broken, including metal "loaves" and ingots already run into their moulds. There were *Paalstabs* in numbers (some with ornaments); sickles, many of them unusually large; the so-called razors, chisels, gouges, centre-bits (*trapani*), saws and files; buckles, hooks, pincers, bridle-bits, and other articles of harness; thousands of *fibulae*, bracelets, spirals, pendants, *phalerae*; huge pins; fragments of breast-plates in *repoussé* work,

as well as incised, and vases with twisted and moveable handles. The weapons were axes, lance-heads, and arrow-piles; knives, daggers, and sword-blades, of which Cav. Zannoni has kindly provided tracings for my *Book of the Sword*. The double-razor was not found; and two knife-axes with a few dagger-knives were exceptional; while the most perfect types were the lances, sickles, chisels, pins, and *Paalstabs*. The Abbé Chierici (*Bullettino di Paletnologia Ital.*, Jan. 1877) compares the collection with the broken metal of a *fripier's* store, and supposes that some bronze-smith, or merchant, had thrown promiscuously together what was wanted for his craft. That authority dwells upon the high archaeological value of this casual store; and in the total absence of the articles from the *Terramare*, or pile-villages, he sees two distinct peoples. Cav. Zannoni will soon publish drawings of this remarkable find, which has surprisingly enriched Circumpadan palaeo-ethnography.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

THE VERB "TO ERN" IN SHAKSPERE.

Cambridge: March 19, 1877.

The verb *to ern*, signifying *to grieve*, occurs no less than six times in Shakspere, but has never yet been either rightly spelt (*except in the First Folio*), or properly accounted for; though it has always, thanks to the numerous uses of it, been rightly understood.

I proceed to cite the passages, all correctly given by Dr. Schmidt, s. v. *Yearn*, with the remark that the old copies have also the spelling *ern* or *earn*, which I shall show to be perfectly right.

In three passages the verb is transitive, and means to grieve, to afflict, to vex:—

(1.) "Well, she laments, sir, for it that it would *ern* [First Fol. *yearn*] your heart to see it."—*M. Wives*, III., v., 45.

(2.) "Oh, how it *ern'd* [First Fol. *yearn'd*] my heart, when I beheld," &c.—*Rich II.*, V., v., 76.

(3.) "It *erns* [First Fol. *yearnes*] me not when men my garments wear."—*Hen. V.*, IV., iii., 26.

In three others, it is intransitive, and means to grieve, sorrow, mourn:—

(4.) "No, for my manly heart doth *ern*" [First Fol. *erneHen. V.*, II., iii., 3.

(5.) "For Falstaff, he is dead, and we must *ern* [First Fol. *erne*] therefore."—*Id.* I. 6.

(6.) "The heart of Brutus *erns* [First Fol. *earns*] to think upon."—*Jul. Caesar*, II., ii., 129.

It is a little curious that, in the three first instances, the verb is *ern*, with an initial *y*; in the three last, it is properly spelt *ern*. This is not quite an accident, perhaps, as I shall show. It is of rather more importance to observe that in four out of the six passages the word *heart* occurs; in two cases we are told that "a heart *erns*"; in two others, that "it *erns* one's heart."

Observe, too, that when the verb is transitive, it is also impersonal.

Also, that it has almost the opposite sense to the modern Eng. *yearn*. "My heart *erns*" means "my heart grieves, or sorrows;" but "my heart *yearns*" signifies "my heart desires," almost with a sense, or at least a presage, of gladness.

Again, the verb to *yearn*, to desire, wish for, does not occur in Shakspere once, either in his plays or in his poems; he expresses the idea by *longs*, a word which occurs a vast number of times.

On account of the prefixed initial *y*, due to the occasional pronunciation of the word as *yearn* (exactly analogous to that in *ean*, often spelt *yeaen*, with its substantive *eanling*, also *yeaenling*), the lexicographers have mixed up the two words in a most puzzling manner. However, I think the following additional instances, taken from Richardson, are tolerably clear.

(1.) "Craving mercie and pity, with greevous plaints and lamentations, bewailing their hard state and wofull case; in such case that the people's hearts

earned [sic] at this pitifull sight ; Holland, Plinie, b. viii. c. 7."

Here the sense is *grieved*, and once more the thing that grieves is a *heart*.

(2) "[Beggars are wont] to raise pitifull and odious sores, and moove the *harts* of the goers by such places where they lie, to *yerne* [sic] at their miserie, and thereupon bestow large almesse vpon them ; Holinshed, *Descr. of England*, b. ii. c. 10."

(3) "I must do that my heart-strings *yern* to do : But my word's past."

Beaum. and Fletch., *Bonduca*, IV., iv." That is, "I must do that which the very strings of my *heart* grieve [by no means *yearn*] to do : but I have promised to do it, and there's no remedy."

The question remains, what is the etymology of the word ?

The answer is, that *ern* is a corruption of the Middle-English *ermen*, to grieve. This verb is somewhat rare, but it occurs in connexion with *heart* in Chaucer's "Pardoners Prologue," where the exigencies of rime have preserved it from corruption.

"Seide I nat wel ? I cannot speke in terme,
But wel I wot, thou dost my herte to *erne*,
That I almost have caught a cardiale."

That is, "your story has made my heart so to grieve (feel moved by pity) that I have almost got a heart-ache."

The Anglo-Saxon is *yrnian*, and the *y* stands, by *umlaut*, for an original *a* (*ea*), seen in the adjective *earn*, poor, miserable, wretched ; a word of which the High-German cognate is exceedingly common, with the spelling *arm*. The High-German also possesses the derivative form *ärmlich*, poor, miserable.

Two good examples of the use of the Anglo-Saxon *yrnian* are these.

In Alfred's translation of Boethius, Met. ix., 47 (ed. Grein), we are told of Nero that "he eordyngas *yrnde* and *ewelnde* ;" i.e. he tormented and killed princes (lit. earth-kings).

In the poetical version of the Psalms, (Ps. lxxxvii. 18, ed. Grein) we read :—" þu me áfyrest frýnd þá nýhstan, and mine cíðe eac cwicu *geyrndest* ;" i.e. "Thou didst remove from me my highest friends, and my acquaintances also didst afflict while living."

Here we attain at last to the secret of the occasional use of *y* as a prefix. The verb *to ern*, to grieve (intransitive), answers to the Anglo-Saxon *yrnian*; but the transitive form is best made by prefixing *ge-* (much as when we prefix *be-* in *bemoan*), producing the form *yern*, answering to Anglo-Saxon *ge-yrnian*. It is thus not a little remarkable that the spelling of the First Folio is exactly right in every instance ; which is, perhaps, more than we might expect of that extraordinary edition.

I have mentioned the German *ärmlich* ; the related word occurs in Layamon's *Brut*, l. 1046 : "ye haldeþ me inne bende mid termliche witen ;" "ye hold me in bonds with grievous torments."

Another form of the adjective is made by adding *-ful* instead of *-like* ; this gives *ernful*, soon corrupted to *ernful*, and even to *yernful*. Examples are these :

"*Ernful*, sad, lamentable (Sussex)," Halliwell's Dictionary.

"*Ernful*, adj. and adv., lamentable ; 'ernful bad,' lamentably bad ;" Pegge's *Kentishisms*, ed. Skeat (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

"*Yernful*, a., melancholy, grievous ; to *yern* is actively used [quite right!] by Shakespeare, for to grieve.

"But, oh musicke, as in *joyfull* tunes, thy mery notes
I did borrow,

So now lend mee thy *yernful* tunes, to utter my sorrow.—Damon and Pythias.

'Old Plays,' i., 195."

This last is quoted from Nares's *Glossary*, to which add (from Richardson) "his *yernful* heart," i.e., his sad heart; Fletcher's "Purple Island," c. 9.

Looking in Nares, under *E*, we find that Spenser

makes the odd mistake of using *earne* in the sense of *yearn*, desire (F. Q. i. 1. 3); which, as Nares remarks rightly, is opposed to the etymology from the A.-S. *gyrnian*. The reason is very curious : it was because the word *heart* precedes.

"And ever as he rode, his *hart* did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battle *derne*."

Spenser's sham-archaic English abounds in mistakes, of which I once made a rather large collection.

In Halliwell and Wright's edition we have two more examples : one, of *earn* wrongly used for *yearn* ; but the second is all right, and, once more, it is the *heart* that grieves, or is troubled.

"But come unto the place, his heart doth *earne*,
Twice it was his thought to have gone back again."

Heywood's *Troia Britannica*, 1609.

I could add much to show how completely distinct the verb *ern*, to grieve (A.-S. *gyrnian*), is from *yearn*, to desire (A.-S. *gyrnian*), and from *earn* (A.-S. *earnian*, or *gearnian*), to merit, deserve, win, attain by labour. But this would tire your readers' patience, and I think I have made the case sufficiently clear. At least, I hope so.

I may add that the change of *m* to *n* presents no difficulty. We write *renown* for the Mid. Eng. *renown* ; and conversely, we write *brimstone* where Burns wrote *brunstone*.

I suspect that the above explanation will also apply to our English rendering of Gen. xlvi. 30, and of 1 Kings iii., 26. WALTER W. SKEAT.

SHELLEYANA.

London : March 17, 1877.

I cannot think why Mr. MacCarthy is so angry with me for not mentioning what all the world has had ample opportunity to find out for itself—his connexion with the subject of the *Poetical Essay*, the existence of which, though shown to be extremely probable, can hardly be considered "conclusively established," in the absence of a copy of the book, or some more positive evidence than has yet been adduced. For my part, I am not among the sceptics who doubt the book's existence, but, in the light of Mr. MacCarthy's details, live in hopes of finding it. In the meantime, is it to be understood that Mr. MacCarthy's "interesting fact" was given to "the world" otherwise than through his *Early Life of Shelley*, of which an "anticipatory notice" (presumably from "advanced sheets") appeared in *The Echo* for May 13, 1872 ? If so, might it without offence be asked by what means ? If not, was there not a time when the fact was being saved to go into the book, and perhaps not divulged even to a "coterie of admiring friends" ? As to the tenacity of privileges of which I am accused, I venture to remind your readers that I asserted no privilege, but merely mentioned that several persons possessed a certain knowledge which Mr. MacCarthy, by inference, claimed as confined to himself and his son. The charge of personal courtesy was not in any case one in which the public could have any interest, even if it had a foundation ; but, as the accusation is published, the denial should be. I remember, certainly, seeing at my publishers' some of Mr. MacCarthy's long-familiar handbills ; but I was not told they were for me, and hence did not realise the extent of my intended good-fortune. Had I been told so, of course I should have written to thank Mr. MacCarthy. Now, as the first intimation I receive of his beneficent intentions towards me reaches me through the medium of your paper, I hope he will accept my thanks through the same medium.

May I turn to another column of your paper, still relating to Shelley? Concerning the catalogue of sale of Mr. Avery's books, I would remark that I do not fancy the collection included a copy of Shelley's pamphlet on vegetable diet bound in with Dr. Turnbull's book, but that the book has a reprint of the pamphlet by way of appendix. You will observe that the title, *A Defence of Vegetable Diet*, is not placed among

those of Shelley's works, but among "Shelleyana," and is only mentioned in a note, in small type, after the description of Dr. Turnbull's book, thus, "Added to the above is 'A Defence of Vegetable Diet' by Shelley." But if your reading of this hazy note is right, it will certainly be interesting to know what becomes of that copy of Dr. Turnbull's book. The extract purporting to be from an unpublished letter of Shelley's to Godwin, and given in Mr. Sotheran's pamphlet, is a matter of more interest. The letter is not, however, an unpublished one ; and when I showed it to Mr. Garnett he at once, on internal evidence, pronounced it a forgery—a verdict in which I concur. It is printed in full in *The Philobiblion* (New York, 1862, pp. 195-6, vol. i.), and can be seen at the British Museum, or at my house. It addresses Godwin as "My dear Sir," which Shelley, I believe, never did except much earlier than the date represented ; and it is said in *The Philobiblion* that "the post-mark is 'Marlow, Nov. 19, 1816 ;'" whereas, on a transcript of the document, which the present owner, Mr. Frederickson, of New York, was courteous enough to send me, there is a note to the effect that the final figures in the dates of the month and year are too indistinct to be given. The letter opens thus :—

"In the legend of St. Columbanus, we are told that he performed a miracle by hanging his garment on a sunbeam. I, too, have tried to discover a ray of light to fasten hope on it. The casualties of this world come on like waves one succeeding the other. We may escape the heavy roll of the mighty ocean and be wrecked in the still smooth waters of the landlocked bay."

That is how Shelley is represented as writing to Godwin on the occasion of Harriett's suicide.

H. BUXTON FORMAN.

A YEAR IN WESTERN FRANCE.

Hastings : March 15, 1877.

In a criticism on my work, *A Year in Western France*, by Mr. Wentworth Webster in the ACADEMY of March 3 occur the following passages :—

"Miss Edwards lays down the law—or, rather, what she imagines to be the law—on points on which either her information has been the reverse of correct, or from which she has leaped to the most unfortunate conclusions. One is as to the legal position of wives and widows in France. . . . Our astonishment culminated at the following passage :—'In England we are accustomed to see tenant farms managed by widows till their death, the sons seeking their fortunes elsewhere. The goodwill of shops, also, and other business concerns is usually left to the wife by the husband, the children never dreaming of supplanting her. In France it is not so.'"

To which sentence, Mr. Webster appends three notes of exclamation, but to which I will simply add, *because the law does not allow it*. The rigid division of a man's property among his widow and children enforced by the French law, and carried out down to the minutest particulars, prevents that disposal of it in favour of the wife so common in England.

With regard to agriculture, Mr. Webster writes :—

"On the more debateable question of the relative advantage of large and small farms, the reasoning is almost as curiously at fault. The writer believes in large farms, and gives as an instance of the disadvantage of farming on a small scale a farm 'of less than ten acres in all, a small part of which was still brushwood or *landes*. For stock they had six or seven cows, three pigs, a horse, and large numbers of geese and poultry.'

But a few lines lower down I have written— "Only the excessive laboriousness and economy of the French peasants make it intelligible how they can live and save money out of such small holdings." Clearly, the case of a farmer living and saving money out of a small holding is given, not "as an instance of the disadvantage of farming on a small scale," but the reverse.

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Mr. Webster further writes:—

"But it is in the matter of education and religion that our authoress has been most grossly misled. She can see good only in secular education. In reviewing Mr. Hamerton's book we stated, although no partisans of the Jesuits, that the only good instruction we have met with in France has been that given in the Jesuits' colleges. Since that time the general competitive examinations have taken place, with the result that the Lycées have utterly failed, and the Jesuits as signally succeeded, in passing their pupils."

I have, however, not attempted to compare the systems of education pursued respectively in the Lycées and Jesuits' Colleges. Girls are not admitted to these colleges, and my chapter on *Education, clerical and secular*, deals with girls' schools only.

Lastly, as to cleanliness, my critic writes:—"There is scarcely a town or large village in the greater part of France where one or more hot and cold bath establishments are not to be found." Such, however, is not the case in that part of France I visited and gave an account of. I understand that Mr. Webster lives in the South of France, but a residence there does not entitle him to speak on these matters with regard to Brittany and La Vendée.

M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SATURDAY, March 24.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "French Revolution and English Literature," by Prof. H. Morley.
3 P.M. Last Saturday Popular Concert. Crystal Palace Concert.
8 P.M. Royal Academy Concert, St. James's Hall (Schubert's Mass in E flat).
MONDAY, March 26.—5 P.M. London Institution: "Plant-Growth and its Present Problems," by W. T. Thiselton Dyer.
8 P.M. Society of Arts: "The Chemistry of Gas Manufacture," IV., by A. Vernon Harcourt.
8 P.M. Last Monday Popular Concert.
8.30 P.M. Geographical: "On the Navigation of Smith Sound as a Route towards the Pole," by Captain Sir G. S. Nares.
TUESDAY, March 27.—8 P.M. Civil Engineers.
8 P.M. Anthropological Institute: "On a Kitchen-Midden near Ventnor," by Hodder M. Westropp; "On a Kitchen-Midden found in a Cave near Tenby," by W. Power and E. Laws; "Brain-weight of Chinese and Pelew Islanders," by Dr. Crookley Clapham.
8 P.M. Society of Arts: "The best Trade-route to the Lake Regions of Central Africa," by E. Hutchinson.
WEDNESDAY, March 28.—8 P.M. Telegraph Engineers: "On Underground Wires," by Willoughby Smith.
8 P.M. Royal Society of Literature: "On the English Language, Part I.: Introductory, Historical, and Explanatory," by Washington Moon.
THURSDAY, March 29.—7 P.M. London Institution: "Shakspeare's Literary Partnerships," by F. J. Furnivall.
8 P.M. Chemical: Anniversary.

SCIENCE.

Aerial Navigation. By the late Charles Blachford Mansfield, M.A., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Author of "Travels in Paraguay and Brazil," "A Theory of Salts," &c. Edited by his Brother, Robert Blachford Mansfield, B.A., with a Preface by J. M. Ludlow. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1877.)

At the end of the last century and beginning of the present there were writers in plenty on "Aerostatics," especially in France, where the first successful balloon-experiments were made. But during the last sixty years the literature on this subject has been scanty. The author of this work states that in his researches he had found but one Englishman (Sir George Cayley) who had given much assiduous and hopeful attention to the subject, and who, after having carefully examined all its difficulties and facilities, had given his judgment that the navigation of the air is a possibility.

The volume before us was written twenty-five years ago, and was left unfinished at its author's death. The writer of the preface

justifies its appearance at the present time—exactly in the state in which Mr. Charles Mansfield left it—on the ground that no work published since his death has in any wise taken the place which this volume was intended to occupy, and that in the interval events have occurred of high gravity in the world's history, which have shown that the question of aerial navigation may be one of life and death to a nation.

The subject of the work is Aerial Navigation as a problem—the determination of the conditions under which it may be ascertained whether the air is or is not navigable. It will be understood, therefore, that balloons of the ordinary type form no part of its subject. Unfortunately it stops short in one of the most important of its chapters—that of the power sufficient for the propulsion of vessels through the air. But even in this state it goes far to develop the author's views. It will have done much to clear the ground by sweeping away, once for all, contrivances which are shown to be impracticable, and by indicating the directions in which hopeful experiments may be made.

The following are some of the questions with respect to air-travelling which have to be met by the speculator, or the architect:—What is to be the nature and form of the gas-vessel? How are its firmness and stiffness to be provided for? With what gas is it to be filled? How is the vessel containing the propelling apparatus and the passengers to be attached to the gas-vessel? How is its level to be maintained during flight and when riding at anchor? How is the craft to rise and fall without waste of buoyancy or weight? Finally, by what means is it to be propelled through the air? The last difficulty is the most important of all, that on the satisfactory solution of which the ultimate success of aerial navigation will chiefly turn.

There will be no difficulty, of course, in floating the air-craft. All that has to be done for this end is to provide a gas-vessel of such size that when it is filled with hydrogen—for of course the lightest gas we are acquainted with must be used for the purpose; no air-navigator will ever employ coal-gas—its buoyancy shall be at least equal to the whole weight it has to carry. In order to raise the whole apparatus to the height at which it will be maintained during propulsion, a little extra gas must be taken in at starting, which will afterwards be allowed to escape. The usual distance of the air-craft from the ground when travelling will be eighty or a hundred feet.

The author has expended much thought on that part of his subject connected with the shape of the gas-vessel, and has discussed it at considerable length. Unfortunately, we are without any knowledge derived from experiment as to what form of gas-vessel would be best adapted to this purpose—i.e., would suffer least resistance in its passage through a single medium. Experiments as to the best lines for sea-going ships are not to the purpose, since a ship is propelled, not through one, but through two different media, being partly immersed in air and partly in water. There is good reason, however, for supposing that a spheroidal or paraboloidal form would be most

suitable for diminishing the resistance of the air and for obtaining the highest speed attainable by the exertion of a given amount of power. The author proposed an elongated vessel formed of halves of two prolate spheroids, having the same minor axis, but different major axes, united together at their circular ends. With vessels of such shape at any rate experiments should first be made. The gas-vessel will be formed of varnished linen, rendered stiff and firm by means of bamboo canes, which, when strained like a bent bow, will by their elasticity maintain the form of the vessel under all circumstances. This outer skin will contain within it the real gas-vessel, which may be partially or completely filled according to the buoyancy required; it will be made of a material light, strong, and close-grained, and will be varnished so as to render it as nearly gas-tight as possible.

Under ordinary circumstances the air-craft will travel at a uniform distance from the ground. But it must have the means to rise or fall, rapidly or gradually, as occasion may require. To make a balloon rise, ballast is thrown out, and thus its weight diminished; to make it descend, gas is allowed to escape through a valve at the top, and thus its buoyancy is diminished. In the air-craft of the future such wasteful methods as these will be entirely discredited. The plan proposed in this book for the attainment of the object in view is to employ what is called a kite-plane—a huge sail fastened to a light stiff frame, and resembling an enormous kite. During regular horizontal flight the kite will lie perfectly level, offering only its edge to the resisting air. As soon as it is desired to ascend or descend, its fore end will be drawn up or down, so as to throw it into such an angular position as, by the pressure of the air upon its surface, will produce the required course. It serves, in fact, as a rudder, arranged and acting in a peculiar manner.

The mode of propulsion is next to be considered. Here, again, the author is most fertile in devices and suggestions, some of them elaborately worked out. Propelling appliances are divided into three groups:—first, those having a to-and-fro motion, of which an oar or the wing of a bird may be taken as a type; secondly, screw-vane propellers, similar to those of sea-going ships; and, thirdly, continuous jets. Of appliances coming under the first group, the form recommended consists of two planes or leaves attached to the arm—one above, the other below it—so that the two leaves shall open during the back or effective stroke, and shut up during the recovery. It will resemble a butterfly-valve. The details of this method of propulsion are minutely described, but it is doubtful whether it will ever commend itself to the engineer. The to-and-fro action of the wing is produced by connecting it directly with the piston-rod of a steam-engine, which "is a reciprocating engine on the ordinary principle, there being a separate cylinder for each wing, its only unusual characteristic being its extreme simplicity and lightness." This is the weakest point of all, for, granting that the cylinders are constructed with every regard to simplicity and lightness, if every wing is to

have a separate cylinder, the resulting total weight will be so enormous as to disqualify the arrangement altogether for practical employment. It is true the propelling power may increase in a greater ratio than the weight; nevertheless the gas-vessel would have to be of enormous dimensions if it is to have sufficient power to drive its way, even at a moderate rate, against a head wind. A more hopeful method appears to be that which depends upon the rocket principle, a principle which has been tried in her Majesty's ship *Waterwitch*, with fair success. One of the great advantages of such a method of jet propulsion is that, however the force be generated, the direction in which it is applied may be instantly altered without shifting the position of the actual instrument of motion, by simple movement of the jet nozzles, a manoeuvre which may be instantly effected by the hands. The fluid escaping from the nozzles may be air or it may be steam. If the latter, the weight of machinery may be dispensed with, and the air-craft may be driven by the mere escape of steam from a boiler. Even though this mode of using steam were too wasteful for ordinary use on earth, the extreme simplicity of the apparatus might render it serviceable for aerial purposes.

The fuel employed should consist entirely of substances that can help in the production of heat. It should yield no waste ashes, and should contain as little as possible of combined oxygen. Liquid fuel is obviously the best adapted to the purpose. The liquid hydrocarbon oils, consisting entirely of carbon and hydrogen, combine all the requisite qualities in the highest degree. For their perfect conversion into water vapour and carbonic acid they require only that their vapour should be supplied to the flame in a state of intimate mixture with a considerable quantity of air.

The claims of steam to consideration as a vehicle of power are obvious. Chief of these is its cheapness. But it has disadvantages, as compared with other substances, which in a question of the selection of power for aerial propulsion would have to be taken into account. Water has a high specific heat; it vaporises at a high temperature; its latent heat of vaporisation is very high. In these respects it is not so well fitted for the working substance of a condensing engine as many rarer and more costly liquids known to the chemist—as for instance, chloroform. It is more than once insisted on by the author that, although ultimately cheapness must be a requisite of the power, as of everything else connected with the air-craft, in the first instance matters of price are not to be considered:

"The question is, Is this art possible to be attained? not, Is it expensive? Whoever shall first fly direct from London to Paris or even from Hyde Park to Regent's Park and back again, at whatever cost, will have accomplished a great fact."

Such are some of the difficulties which will be met with in devising any scheme of aerial navigation. I have alluded only to a few of the devices for meeting them suggested by the ingenious and enthusiastic author of this volume. The book teems with ideas and suggestions for combating

nature. That aerial navigation is theoretically feasible there can be no doubt. Its practical success, however, can only be attained—if it is ever attained—after long series of elaborate and costly experiments, and it is difficult to see who are to make and bear the cost of such experiments.

A. W. REINOLD.

RECENT WORKS ON CATULLUS.

"*Catullus*," by Prof. Sellar, in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. *Catulliana*. By J. Süss. (Erlangen: Junge, 1876.) *Studien zu Catullus*. Von Karl Pleitner. (Dettingen: Kolb, 1876.)

PROF. SELLAR'S article in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is interesting enough to make us wish that it had been longer. The *Questiones Catullianae* of Schwabe are the main authority followed—sometimes, we think, too implicitly: as, for instance, in the date of the commencement of Catullus' amour with Lesbia, which Schwabe tries to fix at 59 or 58 B.C. Nor can we think the authority of Jerome and Apuleius—though supported both by Schwabe and Munro—sufficient to determine the praenomen Gaius against Quintus, which has the support of Lachmann and Mommsen, as well as of Scaliger. At any rate, it seems very doubtful whether the explanation which accounts for the *Q.* prefixed in the Cujacianus to the poet's name as taken from Pliny is tenable. The Cujacianus is now before me: if I doubt the genuineness of the tradition *Q. Valerii Catulli*, I must also doubt that of the *Sexti Aurelii Proprietii Nautae*, which it equally contains. It appears to me safer to believe that neither has been tampered with; and that, whether right or not, both represent an ancient tradition, not an interpolation of the fifteenth century. This is even more true of the Datannus, which also prefixes *Q.* to the name; for, if it was taken from Pliny, how is it that the poet's name is written *Catuli*, not *Catulli*? The enlightenment which was able to extract from Pliny the praenomen would surely have been enough to suggest that *Catulus* was metrically impossible.

On the question of the poet's birth and death, Prof. Sellar brings two new arguments of considerable weight. The youthfulness implied by Ovid's *iuvenalia cinctus Tempora* suits thirty better than thirty-four; and if Catullus died at thirty, his age would be more likely to be remembered than the particular date at which he died; while the habit of recording the years of the deceased in sepulchral inscriptions would make error less likely in this respect. Hence he concludes with Munro that Catullus was born in 84 B.C. and died in 54.

But on what evidence does Prof. Sellar assert that c. 66, *Omnia qui magni dispensavit lumina mundi*, belongs to the earlier period of Catullus' poetical development? For if, as he supposes, the Bithynian journey was in 57 B.C., the translation of Callimachus, which was sent to Hortulan shortly after the death of Catullus' brother, cannot have preceded it very long, and, if Catullus died in 54, would fall within the middle or later period of his career. On the other hand, we fully agree with the view that the power

and originality of the "Peleus and Thetis" and "Attis" can belong only to the maturest stage of Catullus' genius. Indeed, in general the criticism of this little biography seems to us excellent—e.g., "he shows in some of his lighter pieces the fastidiousness of a refined taste, intolerant of all boorishness, pedantry, affectation, and sordid ways of life;" or where he speaks of the rare combination which Catullus presents of high susceptibility to artistic influences with the vigour and geniality so natural to the Italians.

The two German *brochures* stand in marked contrast with the article of Prof. Sellar. They are full of new, sometimes not well-considered, hypotheses. Pleitner's work is a supplement to his former monographs on the two epithalamia, and the Mamurra-epigrams; it deals with almost all the questions which the great enlargement within the last few years of our knowledge in regard to everything relating to Catullus can suggest. No work shows more unequivocal signs of minute study of the variations of the MSS., though few of the conjectures founded upon the interchanges of letters are likely to find acceptance. More interesting are the remarks on individual poems, notably c. 55, which is examined at much length, and deserves the study of future commentators; but, indeed, few poems are left unnoticed, and pages 100–131 deal in succession with most of the earlier parts of the collection. One of the most important, but to ordinary readers least interesting, sections is that devoted to an investigation of successive stages in which the MS. of Catullus' poems was handed down (pp. 67–99). Pleitner shows a most laudable care, which we wish others would imitate, in recognising duly the labours of all who have really added to our knowledge; but he seems not to have seen Couat's *Etude*, before reviewed in the ACADEMY; and my own recently-published *Commentary* had not reached him before his work was printed.

J. Süss's pamphlet consists of five sections:—1. An examination of the two dedicatory poems I. and XIVb. 2. Imitations of Catullus by later writers. 3. The fragments, and the extent of the *liber Catulli*. 4. The three parts of the *liber Catulli*. 5. The arrangement of the poems. As the whole is contained in thirty-one pages, the treatment of the sections is necessarily short. But there is no lack of ingenuity to compensate for this; and we are promised a fuller sequel. The most satisfactory part is that which deals with the fragments; here Süss maintains a polemic against Bährrens, who admits to a place in the fragments much which has only a doubtful claim there. In the latter part of his discussion, that which argues from the ordinary compass of papyri, he has been anticipated, not only by my commentary, but by Bruner, whose monograph on Catullus in the *Acta Societatis Finnicæ* has been unaccountably ignored by almost every editor. In Part 4, Süss thinks the *liber Catulli* consisted originally of three parts, 1–60, 61–64, 65–116. Of these he believes the middle part, the style of which is epic, to belong to Catullus' earliest period, not, as we think, on sufficient grounds; at least it seems questionable

whether even the finest of the short lyrics—e.g. the "Sparrow" and *Vivamus, mea Lesbia*—give more signs of maturity than the *Collis o Heliconiei*, or the "Peleus and Thetis." The last pages exhibit an ingenious theory of Prof. Wölfflin's as to the occasion of c. 49. The poem is really ironical, written when Cicero's tergiversation had induced him to defend the very Vatinus he had attacked before. Hence the force of the words *omnium patronus*—of the guilty not less than the innocent.

R. ELLIS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

It is proposed that Anthropology shall form a prominent feature in the International Exhibition to be held next year in Paris. A commission, under Prof. De Quatrefages as president, has been appointed to superintend the arrangements; and the collections will be displayed in the hemicycle of the Central Pavilion of the Palace of the Trocadero.

A VALUABLE map of prehistoric France has been prepared by M. G. de Mortillet to accompany a work by M. Elisée Reclus, entitled *Nouvelle Géographie universelle*. In the preparation of this map it has been necessary to take a census of all the well-authenticated prehistoric "finds," and to classify the results as nearly as possible chronologically. The palaeolithic discoveries in France, indicated on the map in blue, amount to 372, but if the area be extended to that of ancient Gaul (including France, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg), the number rises to 396. These palaeolithic localities are arranged in several divisions; the greater number (270) being designated "acheuléennes et moustériennes;" that is to say, the implements belong to the types characteristic of St. Acheul and Le Moustier. The neolithic localities, marked upon the map in red, are limited to sepulchral discoveries. In France they comprise seventy-six natural caves, and 144 artificial caverns, while the dolmens number no fewer than 2,314.

DR. FERDINAND KELLER, well known for his investigations into the prehistoric archaeology of Switzerland, has presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich his seventh Report on Swiss Lake-dwellings. The present Report deals with the lakes of Western Switzerland, including those of Biel, Morat, Neuchâtel, and Geneva. Considerable light has been thrown upon the habits of the old lake-dwellers by the recent explorations on the Lake of Biel. The remains of the pile-dwellings in this locality were formerly hidden, but in the early part of 1872 the waters of the lake retired, in consequence of certain drainage-works having been executed, and thus exposed the relics of the old stations. It appears that a chronological order has been traced in the succession of beds, those last exposed being the most ancient: possibly the oldest inhabitants constructed their dwellings, for the sake of safety, at a greater distance from the shore than their successors did; or we may suppose that all the stations were originally established at the same depth, and that the level of the water was raised during the interval between the successive occupations. Perhaps the most interesting results obtained during the investigations reported on by Dr. Keller are those relating to the method of interment practised by the old lake-dwellers. It has long been a moot point whether they disposed of their dead by simply throwing the bodies into the neighbouring water, or by burning them, or by burying them. The question is now set at rest by the recent discoveries at Auvernier. From fifteen to twenty skeletons were found in a tomb, associated with serpentine implements, bronze ornaments, and amber beads, but without any pottery. From the char-

racter of these remains the interments are referred to an early period of the Bronze Age—the period of transition from the stone-using to the bronze-using era. The sepulchre consisted of one large chamber, of rough slabs of stone, with accessory tombs. From the number of skeletons it may be assumed that the chamber had been several times opened for successive interments. The skeletons were bent, but the skulls well preserved. Prof. Rütimeyer's examination of the skulls shows that they belong to what His and Rütimeyer have called the Sion type. This type is still found in Switzerland, though only in subordinate proportion; in pre-Roman times it was more frequent, and among the lake-dwellers appears to have been common. The great interest of this discovery lies in the fact that it shows us how the old lake-dwellers buried their dead—namely, by interment in tombs constructed upon solid earth in the neighbourhood of the lakes which they inhabited.

"VON wo das Zinn zu den ganz alten Bronzen gekommen sein mag?" This is the title of an interesting paper by the late Karl Ernst Von Baer, published in the current number of the *Archiv für Anthrologie*. A melancholy interest clings to this memoir as being the last from the pen of the great master. There has always been a good deal of speculation as to the source whence the ancients derived the tin with which they alloyed their copper in order to form bronze. Tin is a metal whose ores are very limited in their geographical distribution; and Cornwall and the Straits of Malacca are the two localities supposed to have supplied most of the tin for the bronzes of antiquity. But there has been a vague notion that tin may also have been derived from Georgia, Armenia, or Persia. To decide this question Von Baer addressed an enquiry to M. Semenow, the Vice-President of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, who duly obtained the required information from a traveller named Ogorodinkow. A German translation of his Report, written in Russian, appears in the *Archiv*. From this Report we learn that tin occurs, and has been worked, in two localities in Khorassan, hitherto unknown to most mineralogists. Von Baer therefore thought it probable that many of the ancient bronzes of Assyria and Babylonia were made from tin obtained in this region.

THERE is often some confusion in the uses of the terms *anthropology*, *ethnology*, and *ethnography*. An interesting discussion on the distinction desirable to be observed in their use arose at one of the sittings of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and is reported in the last number of the *Bulletin*. The discussion was raised by M. Hovelacque, who held that ethnography is not a department of ethnology, but a distinct study. *ēthnos* signifies both *race* and *people*, but while *-graphy* appears to denote a description, *-logy* points rather to a general study. Geography is a description of the earth; geology the science of the earth. Distinctions between such terms must, however, be determined by conventional usage. M. Broca, in summing up the discussion, took occasion to give the history of the distinction between anthropology and ethnology as employed in England, and lays down the following definitions. First, there is the general study of man or of the entire human species (*le genre humain tout entier*); this is *anthropology*. Then comes the study of the natural divisions of this group, which are generally known as the races of man; this is *ethnology*. Finally, there is the artificial subdivision of races into peoples; this is the most special of the three branches of study, and to this branch we should restrict the term *ethnography*.

WE have received the tenth and eleventh volumes of the *Méthod pour l'histoire primitive et naturelle de l'homme*, edited by M. E. Cartailhac, of Toulouse, assisted by M. Cazalis de Fondue, of Montpellier, and M. Chantre, of Lyons. It would be impossible in these Notes to analyse the vast amount of information contained in these

volumes, which extend to nearly 1,200 pages, but we are pleased to remark that the work maintains its high character as a repertory of information upon all topics relating to Prehistoric Archaeology. English memoirs come in for a very fair share of recognition, and abstracts are given of all papers bearing upon the antiquity of man read before our Anthropological Institute. In addition to full notices of anthropological literature, the work contains a good deal of original information, illustrated wherever necessary by engravings. As we observed in our last budget of Anthropological Notes, M. Cartailhac is no longer officially connected with the Natural History Museum of Toulouse, and his monthly journal is therefore now issued from his private residence (No. 5 Rue de la Chaîne, Toulouse), and not, as formerly, from the Museum.

PHILOLOGY.

THE two last numbers of the *Zeitschrift für die Österreichischen Gymnasien* (1876, parts 11 and 12) do not contain much important original matter. The first of the two has an essay by Strobl on the "Kudrun strophe;" in the second, De La Roche continues his "Grammatische Untersuchungen," treating on this occasion the Greek adjectives of two terminations, and F. Pauly contributes some emendations in Seneca. Among the numerous reviews in these numbers may be noticed (in part 11) Krebs on Allgayer's "Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache," and (in part 12) F. Pauly on Reifferscheid's *Arnobius*, and Hirschfeld on Allmer and Terrebasse's *Inscriptions antiques et du moyen âge de Vienne en Dauphiné*.

In the *Journal of Philology* (Vol. vii. No. 13) are published three posthumous papers of the late admirable Greek scholar Richard Shilleto. The first is on Greek deponent verbs with aorists in *-θην*; the second contains some interesting emendations in Euripides and Euphrion; the third investigates "some Greek verbs which form, or seem to form, a parathetic compound with the negative prefix *ἀ*, and similar anomalies, real or supposed, in combination with the prefixes *δυο-* and *ευ-*." A short notice of Shilleto is contributed by Dr. B. H. Kennedy. There are two papers on Aristotle, one by D. D. Heath ("On some Misconceptions of Aristotle's Doctrine on Causation and *τὸ αὐτόματον*" (the alleged misconceptions are those of Mill and Grote); the other by Mr. Bywater on Aristotle's "Dialogue on Philosophy." This very interesting and important essay aims at pointing out, in certain post-Aristotelian writers, indications of a debt to the lost work in question. Mr. S. S. Lewis examines two Greek inscriptions found at York, Mr. Hart two found at Ephesus, and Mr. Field three found at Alexandria. Prof. J. E. B. Mayor and Mr. Sandys contribute additions to Greek lexicons. Mr. Mowat ("A Lacuna in Arrian") shows that the Bodleian MS. of Arrian (*Cod. Graec. Misc.*, 251) is the one which was once in the Trevisani library at Padua. This MS., which was unknown to Upton and Schweighäuser, is blotted in B. i., ch. 18, and hence we are able to judge of the extent of a *lacuna* which, owing to his want of a better *apparatus*, puzzled Schweighäuser. Mr. Mowat's discovery points to the great importance of the Bodleian MS. for the future criticism of Arrian. Prof. Mayor has a second set of notes on Virgil, besides notes on *inhabili* and *frangere toros*. Mr. Arthur Palmer proposes *Viribus* for *viribus* in Juv. xv., 104; Mr. Campbell contributes papers on the *Theaetetus* and the topography of the *Oedipus Coloneus*; Dr. Kennedy on Virgil and Aeschylus; W. A. W. on Daniel v., 25; and Mr. C. Taylor on Colossians ii., 18. Mr. E. G. King discusses in a very interesting memorandum the origin of the supposed proverb *ἴσι λουσαίν εἰς κυλιστὸν θωράκον*, which he maintains to be a mistranslation. Mr. H. F. Pelham contributes a sensible paper on the chronology of the Jugurthine War.

THE most important papers in the critical

section of the *Neue Jahrbücher* (vols. cxv. and cxvi., part 1) are Schömann's on the *Cheophoree*, and Loeschke's on the battle of Salamis ("Ephorostudien," I.). Th. Plüss contributes an essay on Virgil's fourth eclogue, which, he argues, refers to Octavian idealised as the son of Bacchus. Hertlein has notes on Polybius; Freudenberg, Krafft, and Sprenger on *Velleius Paterculus*; Dünzter on Horace; and Ott on Apuleius. Schweizer-Sidler gives an excellent account of the recent literature on the Eugubine Tables. In the educational section the best paper is Schmidt's on Hamann as a teacher. Altenburg's "Didaktische Studien" is the first instalment of a discussion of various practical difficulties in school teaching. H. Bender concludes his Report on the last Conference of German scholars and school-masters at Tübingen.

DR. BURNELL, whose activity, especially as he can only devote his leisure hours to literature, is something astonishing, has just published the *Ārsheyā-brāhmaṇa* (Mangalur Basel Mission Press). This is the fourth Brāhmaṇa of the *Sāma Veda*, and gives an index or list of the different *sāmans* or chants to which the holy verses were sung. In the Introduction (50 pp. 8vo) the distinguished author gives an historical sketch of the literature of the *Sāma Veda*, concerning which he holds the *Ārsheyā-brāhmaṇa* to be the best evidence we have. As many of the most ancient names of chants are derived from proper names, Dr. Burnell thinks that this Brāhmaṇa is also of great importance as preserving for us a very large number of primitive Sanskrit proper names; and it is at least curious to find that in ancient India, just as in modern Europe, names were given to tunes. Dr. Burnell also discusses the music of the chants, which he compares with the plain chants of the Gregorian system, and two of which he reproduces in Gregorian notation. Besides the text of the Brāhmaṇa, he gives copious extracts from the commentary of Sayana, and a complete index of all the words in the text concludes a work of great interest and value.

M. BERNHARD DORN, the distinguished archaeologist of St. Petersburg, has just issued the second part of the *Opuscula Postuma* of Chr. M. Fraehn. Fraehn is the peculiar and universally-venerated deity of Oriental numismatists. Of all those who have made a name in the study of Oriental coins, he was the most prolific and the most scholarlike. He was able to bring into the field all the various auxiliaries in which too many numismatists are wholly deficient. Deeply read in Oriental history, a master of palaeography, with a mind stored with odds and ends of curious learning unattainable by most, his numerous works are stamped with an authority which could not attach itself to the writings of a simple numismatist. It is very hard to find a mistake in Fraehn: it is still harder to discover anything in his peculiar field that he has not already announced. His *Recensio* and lesser works are still text-books and necessary authorities to every student of the subject, and it will be long before they can be dispensed with. Fraehn left many valuable papers behind him on his death in 1851, and the honour of editing some of them has fallen to his friend, the Conseiller d'Etat de Dorn. Twenty years ago M. Dorn published the first part of the *Opuscula Postuma*, and now the second has been produced. It is not so important as the first part, being composed chiefly of minute criticisms on different numismatic works—such as Marsden's, Castiglioni's, Pietraszewski's, Schiepati's, Adler's, &c.; but many of these critical notes and emendations are extremely valuable, and they are fortunately rendered accessible by a voluminous index.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—(Tuesday, March 6.)

DR. E. HAMILTON, V.P., in the Chair. The secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February.

—Mr. E. W. H. Holdsworth exhibited and made remarks on a specimen of *Geocichla Layardi*, from Ceylon.—Prof. Owen communicated some notes made by Mr. G. F. Bennett, while exploring the burrows of the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, in Queensland, with comments on them.—A communication was read from Lieut.-Col. R. H. Beddoe, containing the descriptions of three new Snakes of the family Uropeltidae, from Southern India.—Mr. A. G. Butler read the descriptions of some new species of Heterocerous Lepidoptera in the collection of the British Museum, from Madagascar and Borneo. Among the latter was the type of a new genus, proposed to be called *Mimeuplaea*.—Mr. G. French Angas read a paper in which he gave descriptions of a new species of *Bulimus* from Western Australia and a *Paludinella* from Lake Eyre, South Australia; these he proposed to call respectively *Bulimus Ponsonbyi* and *Paludinella Gilesi*.—A second paper by Mr. Angas contained the descriptions of one genus and twenty-five species of marine shells from New South Wales.—Mr. Angas also read a further list of additional species of marine mollusca to be included in the fauna of Port Jackson and the adjacent coasts of New South Wales, with remarks on their exact localities, &c., thus bringing up the number of species now ascertained to inhabit Port Jackson and the adjoining shores to a gross total of 693.—Mr. Phineas S. Abraham read a paper containing a revision of the Anthobranchiate Nudibranchiate Mollusca.—A communication was read from the Count Salvadori, containing notes on some birds mentioned by Dr. Cabanis and Mr. Reichenow as collected in Papuasia and in the Moluccas during the voyage of the *Gazelle*.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, March 9.)

PROF. CAYLEY, Vice-President, in the Chair. Sir George Airy called attention to a letter from M. Le Verrier, urging the importance of a search for the supposed intra-Mercurial planet Vulcan, on March 21, 22, and 23, as it seemed probable that it would transit the sun's disc on one of those days. Telegrams had been sent to India, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as to Washington and Santiago de Chile, and thus a pretty constant watch could be kept on the sun throughout the twenty-four hours, though there would be a large break in the chain of stations in the Pacific, which might have been to a great extent filled up by an observatory at San Francisco, if such had existed. The Russians would provide for observations in Eastern Siberia, and possibly also in Japan, which would be of great value. As a means of detecting such a planet, photographs would be of the greatest value, as a small round spot might easily be overlooked on the sun's disc, and these should be taken every half hour or oftener, since the whole transit would not last more than a couple of hours at the most. Sir George Airy also pointed out the importance of observing the opposition of Mars this autumn for the determination of the sun's distance, urging that, if the Government declined to provide funds for Mr. Gill's expedition to St. Helena or Ascension, the expenses should be defrayed either by private subscription or by the Astronomical Society, and both he and Mr. De La Rue offered to contribute liberally towards this object. Mr. Gill hereupon explained the advantages of the heliometer, which he proposed to use for these observations, the instrument having been placed at his disposal by Lord Lindsay. By a judicious selection of comparison stars Mr. Gill showed that all systematic errors would be eliminated.—A paper by M. Arcimis was read, in which the author stated that he had seen the dark part of the disc of Venus as a faintly-illuminated area on the darker background of the sky, an observation in direct opposition to Captain Noble's description of what he had remarked.—Captain Abney read a paper on the effect of rotation of a star in decreasing the breadth of lines in its spectrum, and particularly in making the finer lines disappear altogether, and he pointed out that by the help of photography this might prove a means of determining the velocity of rotation of stars.—A paper by Mr. Stone, on the relative distances of stars, was then read, after which Mr. Penrose gave an account of the late eclipse of the moon, a paper on the same subject by Father Perry being also read. Captain Noble stated that during the eclipse he had found that the red end of the spectrum was completely cut off, but Mr. Seabroke negatived this, as he had remarked a great diminution of brightness in the

violet, while the red was not affected.—Mr. Glaisher, one of the secretaries, gave an explanation of a simple method, proposed by M. de Gasparis, for solving Kepler's problem of elliptic motion; and Capt. Tupman read a paper on the errors of Hansen's lunar tables, as determined by observation, comparing them with the corrections deduced empirically by Prof. Newcomb, and showing that the latter did not represent the observations. The subject was of special importance in the determination of the longitudes of the Transit of Venus stations, which depend, to a great extent, on the places of the moon.—Mr. Neison discussed the perturbing effect of Jupiter on the moon, pointing out two inequalities of about 1° and 1° 5' respectively.—The following papers were also presented:—Mr. Backhouse on "The Nomenclature of Radiant Points"; Mr. Marth on "An Ephemeris for Physical Observations of Jupiter"; Mr. Knott on "U Geminorum"; and Dr. Robinson on "The Comparison of Reflectors and Refractors."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, March 13.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. The President exhibited a hafted bronze celt with its original wooden handle (which was covered with brass plates), found near Chiusae. Mr. Biddulph Martin exhibited some pottery, shells, and other remains from a supposed kitchen-midden at Smyrna, which the President pointed out was of comparatively modern date. Some flint arrow-heads, scrapers, &c., from Ditchley, were exhibited by Captain Dillon.—Mr. Hyde Clarke then read a paper "On the Himalayan Origin of the Magyar." The object of the paper was to show that languages of Nepal, &c., in the Himalayas, formerly called Subdravidian, are to be classified as Ugrian, and include Finnish, Magyar, Lap, and Samoyed affinities. In connexion with the extension of the Ugrian area and possible centre to High Asia, the author entered on the question of the origin of the Magyars. After referring to the Magar, Khun, &c., in the Himalayas, he proposed as a solution that the attack on Pannondia had been made by Avar or Khunzak traders from the Caucasus, speaking a Vasco-Kolian language, and with a main body of Ugrians, the language of whom prevailed on the extinction of the former. The author dissented from the Ugrian classification of Accad and Etruscan, giving other prehistoric examples for the Accad words in Lenormant, claimed by him and M. Sayous as Ugrian. The Director then read the following papers by Mr. Hector McLean: "On the Scottish Highland Language and People," and "On the Anglicising and Gaelicising of Surnames."

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, March 14.)

H. C. SORBY, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. The following papers were read: 1. "On a simple Method for roughly determining the Index of Refraction of small Portions of Transparent Minerals," by H. C. Sorby; 2. "On a Serpentine from Japan," by A. H. Church, M.A., F.C.S.; 3. "Notes on Vauquelinite from Scotland, and Cantonite or Harrisite from Cornwall," by Thos. Davies, F.G.S.; 4. "On an easily constructed Form of Reflecting Goniometer," by J. B. Hannay, F.C.S.; 5. "On a peculiar Form of Quartz Crystals from Australia," by the Rev. J. M. Millo, F.G.S.; 6. "On certain Black Quartz Crystals from Boscombe Down, Cornwall," by J. H. Collins, F.G.S.; 7. "On Quartz containing Oxides of Iron," by Wm. Vivian; 8. "On the Magnetic Constituents of Rocks and Minerals," by J. B. Hannay; 9. "On the Hydrous Constituent of Minerals," by J. B. Hannay; 10. "On Nordenkjold Iron Blocks," by H. J. V. Steenstrup, translated by F. G. Rohde.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, March 15.)

DR. HOOKER, C.B., President, in the Chair. The following papers were read: "On the Tides of the Arctic Seas. Part VII. Tides of Port Kennedy in Bellot Strait (final discussion)," by the Rev. Dr. Haughton; "Studies in the Chinoline Series. I. Transformation of Leucoline into Aniline," by Prof. Dewar; "On the Density of Solid Mercury," by Prof. J. W. Mallet; "The Automatic Action of the Sphincter Ani," by Dr. W. R. Gowers; "Description of the Process of Verifying Thermometers at the Kew Observatory," by Francis Galton.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, March 15.)

F. OUVRY, Esq., President, in the Chair. Mr. Watson, the secretary, gave an account of a printed copy of a bull of Alexander VI., in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, which was exhibited at the meeting. The bull was issued October 4, 1494, in confirmation of the bull of Innocent VIII., which granted a dispensation for the marriage of Henry VII. and his queen, and threatened those who opposed the title of the king or his issue with excommunication. The printed copies were published by Cardinal Morton, under notarial attestation, in March, 1498. A short statement of the principal points is appended both in Latin and English, and the latter was ordered to be published in cathedrals and churches four times a year. Mr. Milman made some remarks upon the historical bearing of the bull, and quoted a letter of Henry VII., expressing his anxiety that the printed bulls should be issued in as correct a form as possible. A charter of Queen Anne to the town of Dover was also exhibited. The great seal is contained in a silver box bearing the device of St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar, and the motto, "A mi amigo todo," but why this Spanish motto was placed on the box is not known. The plate mark is of the year 1701.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, March 15.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. Lord Selborne communicated a paper on a hoard of Roman Coins discovered in Blackmoor Park in the parish of Selborne, between Alton and Petersfield. The find took place on October 30, 1873, and the coins, which numbered in all 29,802 and which are of billon and copper, were contained in two earthenware vases of over a foot in height and about a foot in diameter. The whole hoard cannot be said to embrace a period of more than sixty years, the earliest coin being a "large brass" of Gordianus Pius, and the latest coins being those of Allectus or Constantius Chlorus as Caesar. The date of the burying of the hoard Lord Selborne has fixed to the year 297, when Allectus and his army were surprised and routed by Constantius Chlorus under Asclepiodotus in an engagement described by Eumenius in the following year. The scene of the battle Lord Selborne supposes to have been near Woolmer Forest, and the coins appear to have been buried by Allectus himself in his hurried flight in order that they might not fall into the hands of his enemies. Of the 29,802 coins there are but few which were not struck in the local mints of Gaul and Britain. Of the different reigns those of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, sen., Tetricus, jun., Claudius Gothicus, Carausius, and Allectus, furnish us with the largest number of coins, of Tetricus, sen., there being as many as 10,195 specimens. The coins which were struck before the reign of Gallienus number in all only thirty-three, while of this emperor alone there are 3,473 coins. This extraordinary increase in the number of coins of Gallienus may be assigned to the establishment of the local mints in Gaul during his reign; and it illustrates the fact that before this period the supply of coins in Gaul and Britain must have been very small, those issued being only for the use of the army. Lord Selborne has himself carefully examined all the coins in the hoard, comparing them with the descriptions given in Cohen's *Histoire des Monnaies Romaines*, and his labours have been rewarded with deserved success, inasmuch as the hoard shows that it contains no less than 368 new types, besides a large number of small varieties. To the paper is added a complete list of the coins, noting such as are to be found in Cohen's work, and giving a full description of all new and unpublished types.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, March 15.)

PROF. ABEL, F.R.S., President, in the Chair. The Secretary read a paper by Dr. W. A. Tilden and Mr. W. A. Shenstone "On Isomeric Nitroso Terpenes," being a further contribution to Dr. Tilden's previous researches on these compounds. This was followed by a communication entitled "Preparation of Copper-Zinc Couples," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe, which was experimentally illustrated; it gave the details of the experiments made to ascertain the conditions for the preparation of a couple of maximum activity. The other papers were: "On Chromium Pig-Iron," by Mr. E. Riley; a "Note on Gardenin," by Dr. J. Stenhouse and Mr. C. E. Groves; two papers by Mr. M. M. P. Muir, entitled "Addi-

tional Note on a Process for Estimating Bismuth Volumetrically," and "On certain Bismuth Compounds, Part IV.," and a note by Dr. M. Simpson and Mr. C. O'Keefe "On the Determination of Urea by means of Hypobromite."

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, March 16.)

H. SWEET, Esq., President in the Chair. A paper was read by Mr. W. R. Morfill on "The Servian Language and its Dialects." A classification was attempted of the various Servian and Croatian races under the Turkish and Austrian rule, and their geographical positions were defined. The lecturer commented on the variety of alphabets in use among these peoples, and the attempts of Dr. Ljudevit Gaj, of Agram, to fuse them into one. The phonetic system of Servian was compared with that of the other Slavonic languages, special attention being called to the vocal use of *r*, and the remarks of Miklosich and Whitney. An examination of the parts of speech followed, with remarks on the very complicated character of the verbs, where we meet again with the so-called "aspects," which are such a distinctive feature in Russian and Polish also. A brief glance at Servian history, the glorious epoch of Stephen Dushan, and the complete paralysis of their nationality after Kossovo, was concluded by an allusion to the great epochs of Servian and Croatian literature. Mention was then made of the curious Lives of St. Simeon and St. Sabbas, compiled in the thirteenth century, and the Rodoslov in the fourteenth, the Code of Laws of Tzar Stephen Dushan, and the collection of Servian and Dalmatian ballads, first published by the Franciscan monk Kachich Mioshich in 1756, but more fully known by the labours of Vuk Stephanovich Karajich, in 1824. It was made clear that these beautiful poems are as yet but imperfectly known to the English public by the incorrect versions of Sir John Bowring. The reader added extracts from Vuk's Collection, from that of Melutinovich, published in 1837 at Leipzig under the title of *Songs of the Montenegrins*, and a specimen of a very pretty pastoral poem was given from the Collection of Petr. novich, published at Sarajevo in 1867, a book almost unknown to Western readers. Some brief remarks followed on the Ragusan Epoch and the culmination of Dalmatian poetry under Ivan Gundulich, and the labours of the Servian Vuk Stephanovich in the present century. The reader then examined the position of the Slovenish language (or dialect), and the views held by Kopitar and Miklosich that it was the genuine Palaeoslavonic, the latter having newly affirmed this opinion with unabated vigour in his *Altslovenische Formenlehre* (Wien, 1874). The peculiarities of Slovenish were pointed out, the dual and other archaic forms, and also the Codex Frisingianus, assigned to the latter half of the eighth century, and therefore the oldest piece of Slavonic writing in existence. The reader concluded with a few remarks on Slovenish literature; Primus Truber and his labours in the sixteenth century being especially discussed.

FINE ART.

THE SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

(Second Notice.)

Landscape.—This department of art is, as usual, abundantly represented in the present collection, but not with any example of strictly exceptional merit. Five of the most observable contributors are Messrs. J. W. B. Knight, F. W. Meyer, Lawson, Percy, and Woolmer.

Mr. Knight shows feeling for the sentiment of natural scenes, more especially those of twilight dimness and retirement, and he conveys impressively to the eye as much as he undertakes to realise; but this hardly goes beyond the general character and aspect—delicacies of detail, and subtleties of rendering, being pretermitted. *Yalding, Tees, and Twyford Bridge on the Medway*, reminds us, up to a certain point, of those intense and daring works of Mr. Anthony which used, a quarter of a century ago, to be the glory of the Suffolk Street Gallery: there are very warm tints of sunset, or perhaps rather of matinal glow: the foreground wants definition, and that force which would avail to put all the rest of the picture into

proper balance. *Coming Day*, a subject with a bridge, is pleasant in morning clearness; and *A Louring Sky at Eve, Bournemouth*, with pines and other trees along a pathway over a heath, has a true sense of gathering obscurity. Mr. Meyer's *Autumn Evening, Llyn-y-Ddinas, North Wales*, is certainly one of the most approvable landscapes on the walls—dignified, simple, touching in its serene loneliness: the early crescent moon shows, but hardly shines, amid tints of water, sky, and earth, which as yet stop short of twilight. *Silvery Moonlight, near Beddgelert*, also testifies to this painter's unpretentious mastery over such subjects. *In the Marshlands* is a large picture by Mr. Lawson—natural, not affected, but rather tending towards a scene-painting look: the motive is well indicated in the motto—

"The branches cross above our eyes,
The skies are in a net."

Mr. Percy, who has for many years proved himself to be a painter of considerable force and attainment in a certain way, sends one of his most effective works, *Llyn Idwal*—a scene puissant in stormy gloom and thundorous expectation. Mr. Woolmer's two leading pictures may count rather as landscape-treatments, imbued with a fanciful or in some sense a poetic spirit, than anything else. *The Birth of Venus, Sunrise*, with a huge mass of clouds for which the fiercest red on the palette has been impressed into the service, cannot rank as a success, even according to the Woolmerian standard. *Evening on the Coast* is far better, and is really alluring and pleasurable to the eye, with its liquid and shifting lights, lambent amid the pearly and iridescent greys of the lovely close to "a day of clouds."

Other landscapes deserving examination are the following. Dawson, jun., *View near Chatham, Misty Morning*; strikingly presented, with many sails coming out with more and more distinctness as the day brightens; there is something in the composition to recall Turner's *Old Temeraire*, the prevalent hues, however, being modified into yellow and light-blue. A. F. Grace, *The Harvest Moon*; commendable in sentiment, but the tints of verdure too turbid with drab-brown. T. J. Ellis, *Felling Trees, Craigie*; a large work, attentively carried out. Bromley, *Autumn Morning on the Wye, Simmonds' Yat*; also a well-sized picture, and an able one though wanting luminousness. Staples, *Slievegallion, Ireland*; an interesting study of a broad mountain-side, drifted over by pale sunbeams. R. Marshall, *Suffolk Ducks*; a clever effect of drenching weather, at once lurid and opalescent. Edwin Ellis, *Bala Lake, North Wales*; with drooping birches and a well-rendered liquidity of general tint. Sampson, *Sancho has lost his Master*. In spite of its title, this is more a landscape than a figure-picture—an arid view of sand-hills by the sea, the few details put together with a certain humoristic turn, but with scarcely any exertion of executive painstaking. Aumonier, *Evening, Trefriw, North Wales*; a sweet piece of twilight-grey. C. W. Wyllie, *The Brook*; boldly composed, the stream coming forward between verdant banks, and widening out so as to occupy the whole front line of the picture, the trees reflected on its surface. It may be easily felt that, under such conditions, the great difficulty would be to make the water look flat, instead of sloping downwards—a difficulty which is not entirely conquered, though the work as a whole is graceful and pleasant. *A Winter Evening*, by the same artist, is even better, a grassy knoll of rich green leading up to a pale horizon, with the network of tree-stems and branches against it. Sir R. P. Collier, *In the Valley of Chamounix, Sunset*; a very skilful specimen of amateur art, with nothing to mark it apart from its professional surroundings; the general style is that so well known to us in numberless Swiss mountain views, of which the native painter, Calame, was a leading exemplifier. Somerset, *Early Spring*; agreeable, showing a predilection for Corot's methods of treatment.

G. Wells, *Foss Noddyn, or Fairy Glen, North Wales*; a rather large work, not distinguished by any peculiarity of artistic point of view, but a respectable instance of that sort of average pleasure in clear water, light rustling foliage, and so on, which used to be more characteristic of our painters in the middle days of Creswick and his compeers than it is at present. We may also specify *A Deserted Harbour*, by Morell, and *A Cheshire Farmstead*, by J. H. Davies (both hung out of sight, but seemingly good); *The Orchard*, by Hindley; *The Church Pool, from the Church-yard, Bettws-y-Coed*, by Holder; *Somewhere in Surrey*, by A. Harvey Moore; *A Suffolk Village, Evening*, by J. E. Grace; *A Quiet Pool near Coventry*, by J. Anderson; *A Dutch Canal*, by W. L. Wyllie; *Haymaking between Showers*, by L. C. Miles; *Durham Bridge*, by Elgood; *Warwick Castle*, by Walter H. Foster; and *A Surrey Field*, by P. Macnab.

Animals, Still-Life, &c.—L. Catermole, *Thunder and Lightning*; a herd of mares and colts galloping, light in movement. C. Collins, *At Reigate Fair*; a landscape, with several human figures, and numerous horses and cattle, all easily disspread over the space with much verisimilitude; an able straightforward performance. Garland, *Calf-love*; a little girl and a calf in a meadow among the hills, broadly and forcibly painted. Emms, *Left to Themselves Awhile*; a small girl on a rough pony, holding a white dog, and companioned by a hound; the whole managed with some individuality, so as to bring out the underlying oddity of the situation—the artistic manner distinctive, but not particularly good. Henry, *Interior of St. Mark's Church, Venice*; fair enough without being remarkable. The comparative fullness of lighting is true to the present condition of this fearfully doctored and renovated church, unlike though it is to that historical St. Mark's which people who visited Venice up to some five or six years ago were privileged to see. Flower-pieces by Messrs. Muckley and T. G. H. Miles and Miss E. Elmore, and animal-subjects by Messrs. J. S. Noble, Couldry, H. W. B. Davis (below his due level), Gosling, Earl, Hulk, and T. J. Ellis, may also be mentioned.

Water-Colours.—These number 311, or more than a third of the total of exhibited works. We find sufficiently good to be singled out—Emslie, “*Three Fishers went Sailing away to the West*,” in which the sea and sky play the principal part; the tone is grave and serene, the colour well harmonised, and the whole work praiseworthy. Poncy, *Refreshment for the Weary*; a cottage-scene, with character, and a promising rudiment of style. T. J. Watson, *A Farmyard*, and *On the Derwentwater*; both agreeable well-felt treatments; in the latter the stream runs dark, sprinkled with swimming ducks, beneath the close foliage of its banks. Bedford, *Moel Hebog*, and *Cwm Bychan*. The former of these works has been very unjustly and ignorantly dealt with, being hung out of sight, though its merits still speak for themselves to some extent; the latter is a fine landscape, the atmosphere drizzling and grey, the mountain-structure well defined. Few painters exceed Mr. Bedford in serious unpretentious dignity, and efficient draughtsmanship, in studies, such as these, of simple but elevated landscape-material. J. W. Smith, *Loch Kander, Aberdeenshire*; a striking piece of mountain form and effect, with billowing and creaming mists, painted with abundant skill, not wholly free from trickiness. Wainwright, *Sunset on the Marshes*; a comparatively large water-colour, with cattle that remind one of Mr. Sidney Cooper's mode, and a rayed sunset which makes the whole treatment worthy of remark. Weedon, *On the South Coast, Bognor*; a study of breakers, diligent and more than commonly creditable. E. J. Ellis, *Cairene Woman and Child*; one of the minutest examples in the gallery, yet in style one of those that most partake of largeness and designing gift. Fenolera, *A Bandorilla, Seville*. This represents

one of the gaily-costumed circus-men of a bull-fight seated at his ease in a wine-shop: painted with much sparkle and cleverness, and the due controlling simplicity as well—a very capable performance. Pradilla must no doubt, like Fenolera, be a Spanish artist: his *Bay of Vigo*, thronged with figures, is a dexterous piece of work also, but slighter and less satisfying. Other meritorious exhibitors are Messrs. La Thangue, Norman, Kell, W. J. Morgan, Donaldson, C. J. Watson, E. W. Andrews, and Toft, and Misses Gemmell, Kempe, Gilbert, and Fennell.

W. M. ROSETTI.

ART SALES.

SOME fine things, of very various interest, from Gaunt's House, Dorsetshire, and private collections elsewhere, were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods on Saturday. The sale began with drawings by one or two of the great English masters of the first half of this century—Turner, Cox, and De Wint—and one or two of the earlier masters of water-colour whose work has been sought more by collectors than by the general public. Six skilful little sepia-drawings, views of London and Greenwich, by De Wint, sold for 47 gs.; three sepia-drawings by David Cox, of which one of Bolton Abbey sold for 32 gs. Among the drawings in colour, there were to be especially remarked *Hawthorn Blossom and Nest*, by W. Hunt, 58 gs.; *A Cumberland Lane*, by Edridge—a good example of this early master: a large scene of country houses, watering horse, and mountain background—16 gs.; *A Sea Piece*, by R. P. Bonington, 44 gs.; *Lowther Castle*, by John Glover, a very subtle and exquisite drawing of green woods on both sides of a river—one of the finest examples of a seldom very attractive master that we have ever seen—47 gs.; and *Stirling Castle*, by F. Nicholson, an unusually fine specimen of this artist's work, in a view of a castle on a crag with sunny meadows sloping from it to the lower pasture, about which play the mists of a light like the Campagna's—a Scotch scene idealised beyond doubt. It fetched 50 gs. There was a good Turner drawing—*Interior of Westminster Abbey*, the chapel north of the choir—which fetched 220 gs. It was sold, we believe, only a few years since for 170 gs. A drawing by Mr. D. G. Rossetti—done in 1867—*Monna Rosa*, sold for 100 gs. Founded on the lines—

“With golden mantle, ring, and necklace fair,
It likes her best to wear
Only a rose within her golden hair.”

The picture pourtrays a well-favoured damsel, arrayed in gold-embroidered raiment, in act to cut a rose from a rose-tree in blue-and-white pot. Later in the sale, an oil-picture by Mr. Rossetti, *A Christmas Carol*, with the legend, “Here a maid, well appalled, shall sing a song of Christ's birth,” was knocked down for 160 gs. The smaller picture of *The Last of England*, by Mr. Ford Madox Brown, sold for 19½ gs., while the smaller picture of *The Shadow of the Cross*, painted by Mr. Holman Hunt in the Holy Land, fetched 1,450 gs. By W. Müller there were two pictures, one of which, a vigorous but unpleasing canvas, *Dredge Boats on the Medway*, had been sold lately for 1,150 gs., from the Hooton Hall collection. It now realised but 810 gs. *The Pyramids from the Nile*—from the collection of Mr. Albert Levy, was knocked down for 430 gs. It may be doubted whether the prices recently fetched for Mr. Müller's clever but generally unsympathetic work, will be attained in the future. By John Philip, there were several large, and for the most part sketchy, works. Hardly one of them, we believe, reached the prices at which they had been disposed of at the artist's sale. The falling off was most conspicuous in *Finding the Text*, which at the artist's sale had realised 205 gs. and now was knocked down at only fifty-six. *The Sisters* realised 145 gs.; *At a Spanish Venta*, the same sum; *A Spanish Water-Seller*, 240 gs.; and

Off Duty, 200 gs. Of work by elder English masters, there were to be remarked *The Mushroom Gatherer*, a big sketch assigned to Gainsborough, from the Levy collection, 90 gs.; *A Sea Piece*, by Cotman—a fair but not remarkable example of the second great man of the Norwich school—92 gs. By W. Hilton—one of the most important of whose works was seen at the Burlington House Exhibition this winter—*The Triumph of Amphitrite*, from the Ellison collection, 95 gs. Of the four works assigned to Sir Joshua Reynolds, only two had any interest: one, a picture of the Masters Gawler as schoolboys—an attractive treatment of boy-child faces—engraved both by J. R. Smith and S. W. Reynolds, sold for 600 gs.; the other, *Felina*, a girl with a kitten, realised 800 gs. Two very fine examples of Pannini, *Ancient Rome* and *Modern Rome*—the latter painted for the Duke de Choiseul, and since in the collection of M. Casimir Périer—sold respectively for 145 and 180 gs.

THE late Mr. Redgrave's possessions were to be sold yesterday.

On the 13th inst. Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold the cabinet of coins formed by the late Mr. Edward Hawkins, of the British Museum. The chief lots were:—Charles I. half-crown, Chester coinage, representing the king on horseback, plume behind, &c., 9l.; another of the same coinage, 6l.; Charles II. crown, 1662, 3l. 12s. 6d.; guinea, 1663, 3l. 4s.; James II. half-guinea, 1686, elephant and castle under bust, 4l. 6s.; William and Mary, guinea, 1689, elephant and castle under busts, 3l. 13s.; Anne half-crown, 1703, without Vigo., 2l. 6s.; guinea, 1703, with Vigo. under the bust, 10l.; another, after the Union, 3l. 6s.; George II. five-guinea piece, young head, 1741, 7l. 17s. 6d.; the Dorrien and Magens shilling, 1798, 2l. 5s.; Oliver Cromwell, pattern “Simon's” crown, 1658, 3l. 5s.; ditto, “Tanner's” crown, 6l.; ditto, half-crown, 1658, 4l. 17s. 6d.; ditto, shillings, 1658, 2l. 6s. and 1l. 15s.; George III., pattern for a guinea, 1813, 5l. 7s. 6d. Among the few Saxon coins offered were:—Archbishop Ceolnoth, 2l. 2s.; Eadweard the Elder, “Heremod,” flower type, 4l. 12s.; Harthacnut, “Aeglwine on Coxe,” 6l.; ditto, “Othener on Lud,” 5l. 10s. The entire cabinet fetched 348l. 12s.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It has been for some time known to students that there exists at Ravenna a fragment of a Roman bas-relief representing a battle between two sea-gods riding upon hippocamps, and that this fragment had served as the prototype of the two famous figures in the right-hand part of Andrea Mantegna's engraving called by Bartsch *Le Combat des Dieux marins* (18). The fact was mentioned by Mr. Palgrave in his appendix on Italian engravings in the English translation of Kugler's *Handbook of Painting*, vol. ii.; and recently it has been possible to procure on the spot photographs from the original antique. But hitherto no representation of this work had been published, nor had the exact place where the relief was to be found been specified in any treatise or history of art. This deficiency has been supplied in the new number, the first for 1877, of the *Gazette Archéologique*. M. Henri Delaborde, the distinguished Director of the Department of Prints at the Bibliothèque Nationale, contributes an essay on the subject, and illustrates it with a reduced facsimile of Mantegna's design, by M. Amand Durand, side by side with a *héliogravure* photograph of the sculpture. In his observations, M. Delaborde gives M. François Lenormant as his authority for the description of the exact place of the fragment, which, it appears, is preserved in the church of S. Vitale at Ravenna, having been built into the wall of the vault in which is deposited the sarcophagus of the exarch Isaac. M. Lenormant found some

other fragments of the same frieze built into adjacent buildings, but nothing, it seems, that could have served Mantegna for the model either of his third Triton or of the figure of *Invidia* which he has introduced into the background of his composition. This last is no doubt an allegorical addition of Mantegna's in the taste of his own time. M. Delaborde is in error when he speaks of Dürer having made a drawing after this print of Mantegna's in 1494; *The Battle of Sea-Gods*, after which a drawing by Dürer exists at the Albertina, is not this one, but its companion (B 17), in which each of the two combatant sea-centaurs has a female figure riding on his back. Noting this unimportant slip, we may well thank the writer for a very interesting illustration of what we can in few instances illustrate with so much precision, the exact way in which Renaissance art dealt with antique monuments.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have nearly ready for publication a *Handbook to the Public Picture Galleries of Europe*, by Miss Kate Thompson, a daughter of Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, whose own artistic qualities are well known. Miss Thompson's intention has been to supply a practical book for the use of travellers, by giving a description of the most important pictures in each collection, together with an account of the painters, and the various schools into which they are grouped. The descriptions of paintings are all from personal examination.

MR. ARMSTRONG, who has recently returned from the South of France, is at present engaged on a picture taken from Cap Martin, to the west of Mentone. Four twisted pine trunks run up across the picture, their foliage branching out near the top. They spring from below a road or ledge, on the hillside, which is all in shade. The tops of other pines growing lower down the slope are seen above the level of the ground. Below and beyond, the sea, hills and sky show light, and very blue. In the foreground, and darker than the background, are the figures of a girl picking up fir-cones, and of an old woman seated on a bit of rock with a distaff in her hand.

WE have received from Messrs. Chatto and Windus (publishers) *Pictorial Notes in the National Gallery*, arranged by Mr. Henry Blackburn. The British School alone is dealt with in the present issue. There are upwards of a hundred "illustrations," not done by any process that preserves the picturesqueness of the picture selected, or its special character, but it suffices to recall the composition. It is a necessity of the process, we surmise, that the *Musidora* of Gainsborough might be mistaken equally well for a work of Boucher or of an Italian master; and so on throughout—landscapes faring in this respect even worse than figure-subjects. The characteristics of the artist chosen are entirely lost. Few students of art can profit by allowing themselves to consider these "illustrations" in any other light than as reminders of outlines; and students' memories should serve them better. The notes are exceedingly scanty, and, for information, reference to the official catalogue is judiciously counselled.

THE reader may remember Mr. Alma Tadema's picture called *A Roman Emperor*, A.D. 41, one of the greatest attractions of the Exhibition of the Academy a few years ago. Since its public appearance then, this striking historical work, showing the wretched Claudius discovered by the Praetorian soldiers hidden behind a curtain, has been in the hands of M. Rajon, who has produced from it one of the most perfect etchings ever done by one artist from the work of another. In size the plate much exceeds anyone Rajon has yet done, and in power as well as expression and quality of texture, this new work is his *chef d'œuvre*. Since Flameng's *Night Watch* nothing has been done equal to the present production, and that did not give the etcher the same chance of charming by his dexterity in the expression of various surfaces—marble,

metal, hangings, cloths diapered (the Romans, however, we may mention, had no diaper-patterns in their textile fabrics), and, above all, mosaic pavement. This admirable work is in the hands of Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre for publication.

THE *Gazette Archéologique* (Paris, 1877, Part 1) is first in the field with an illustration of what is apparently the most important object in the find of antiquities made last year at Praeneste (Palestrina), and briefly described by Helbig in the *Bulletino di Corresp. Arch.* for last June, to which description we called attention at the time. This is the discovery a long account of which lately appeared in the *Times* as of something new. We understand that all the principal objects in this very remarkable find have been engraved, and will be published in a week or two in the *Monumenti dell' Instituto*, accompanied with text by Helbig in the *Annali*. But meantime we are greatly indebted to the *Gazette* for the engraving which it gives of one of the silver bowls, and for the explanation of the Phoenician inscription on it by M. Renan. It is to be remembered that though there were previously known a considerable number of these bowls, with their strange designs, which looked chiefly Egyptian but yet were false Egyptian, and had decided traces of Assyrian if not also of Greek art, and that though from the finding of them on the tracks of the Phoenicians, and especially in Cyprus, one of the chief seats of the Phoenicians, it was concluded that they must be Phoenician products; still there was wanting till now the absolute confirmation of this view, which the Phoenician inscription on the Praeneste bowl supplies. It reads *Esmunyair ben Asto*, and M. Renan concludes that this must be the name, not of the maker, but of the person who dedicated the bowl. Among the other objects engraved and described in the *Gazette* are (1) a bronze Etruscan mirror, found last year near Orvieto, with incised design representing Tyn-dareus (*Tuntle*), Leda (*Latsa*), Castor (*Castur*), Pollux (*Pultuke*), Venus (*Turan*), and Helena; but the last-mentioned has no name. Round the border of the mirror is a dedicatory inscription which M. Lenormant reads *Seithurneal suthina*. (2) One of the now not rare terracotta figures from Tanagra in Boeotia. (3) A painted Greek vase, which Baron de Witte makes out to represent the two Jupiters; but the explanation does not seem to be altogether satisfactory. (4) A continuation of M. Berger's articles on the Punic stelae in the Bibliothèque Nationale, with elaborate observations on the religious symbols found on them, by M. Lenormant. (5) A terracotta statuette of an actor.

A GERMAN archaeologist, M. Milchhofer, who visited the excavations at Mycenae, and has inspected the objects discovered, gives a detailed account of what he saw and his opinion about them in the newly published number of the *Mittheilungen des deutschen Institutsat Athens*. He concludes that in the antiquities found in the tomb we have to do with a phase of art which has not yet become purely Greek but is strongly characterised by Asiatic elements. Of a distinctly later date are the antiquities found in the Cyclopean house of five chambers, discovered on the same plateau where the tombs were, and at a depth of seven metres. Here were found the engraved gems which correspond in style with the fine archaic Etruscan scarabs. Among the pottery was one fragment with inscription scratched on it, TO HEPOOΣ EM[1], which perhaps is not earlier than the fall of Mycenae, B.C. 468. On the other hand, the vase fragments, of which large quantities were found, do not include any specimens of, and may be presumed to be earlier than, the pottery of what is called the Corinthian style, and is dated roundly about B.C. 600. It is remarked also that the tombstones which Dr. Schliemann found have reliefs which strikingly resemble reliefs found at Certosa.

M. LÉON GÉRÔME has, it is said, entirely given

up painting for the present, in order to devote all his energies to succeeding in sculpture. He is at present working on a very important group. M. Paul Dubois also is now occupied on a work of sculpture.

Maitres et Petits-Maitres is the alluring title of a new work by M. Philippe Burty which is just announced.

A BUST by M. Chapu of Alexandre Dumas *père* has just been placed in the Théâtre Français, opposite to that of Balzac.

THE National Exhibition of Fine Arts at Naples, of which we have before spoken, is to be opened next month. Great interest has been excited by this attempt in Italy, and the preparations for it show that it is not likely to fail for want of support. The Bank of Naples offers two prizes, of 4,000 lire each, for the two best works of painting and sculpture. The Minister of Commerce and Industry gives three prizes for the best works of art as applied to industry, and the general committee of the exhibition have seventeen prizes, ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 lire, to bestow on competitors in any branch of the fine arts. The chief local interest of this exhibition will, no doubt, lie in the works of a group of Neapolitan painters who are beginning to form what may almost be called a modern Neapolitan school, and whose performances are much talked of and variously estimated in Italy; but we venture to think that strangers will turn with greater appreciation to the works of Neapolitan art in the past, of which a most complete collection has been formed, containing examples of all kinds of work dating from the fourth to the eighteenth century. Several of the great convents of Italy have contributed from their vast hoards of treasure precious missals, illuminated manuscripts, reliquaries, carvings, and other rich works of mediaeval art. Private individuals also have largely contributed, while the Prince Gesualdo, it is said, has sent the whole of his famous collection of pictures. Whatever, then, may be the result of this exhibition as far as regards modern art, it will undoubtedly afford a favourable opportunity for the Italian artists and art workmen of the present day to study the beautiful and delicate design and workmanship of their predecessors.

THE French Government, who have been for some time past considering the expediency of augmenting the very insufficient budget of the Louvre, have at last, according to the French papers, arrived at a favourable decision. Hitherto it has been quite impossible for the Louvre, with a budget of 650,000 francs, which is all that museum has at present at its disposal, to compete with the other great national museums of Europe for the acquisition of any of those prizes in art which occasionally find their way into the market. This state of things it is especially proposed to remedy by an increase in the credit for acquisitions alone of 150,000 francs, besides other additions in the staff, &c. This, it is hoped, will once more place France in a position to contend for such treasures of art as she may desire to possess.

UNDER the title of "Un Improvisateur sur Cuivre," M. Charles Tardieu contributes to the last three numbers of *L'Art* an able and interesting criticism of a French artist named Chiffart, who seems to have had something of real creative genius, although he had the misfortune to possess a name which, it appears, has an irresistibly comic sound in the ears of his fellow-countryman. This, perhaps, was one of the reasons why he never achieved fame. "On n'a pas de talent quand on s'appelle Chiffart;" nevertheless, the talent and poetic imagination evinced in the examples of his improvisations given in *L'Art* are undeniable, and his whole history presents, as M. Tardieu points out, "a curious study of artistic psychology."

THE Baron Gustave de Rothschild is rivalling Mr. Leyland in the magnificence of the artistic decorations which he is bestowing upon his new

hotel in the Avenue Marigny in Paris. M. Henri Lévy is the artist who is executing the decorations of the French mansion; but, instead of relying for effect on a gorgeous and fantastic scheme of colour like Mr. Whistler, he has chosen for his theme various episodes from Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, which he has treated, according to *L'Art*, with such remarkable qualities of colour, elegance and movement, and, above all, with such thorough understanding of the principles of true decorative art, as almost to place him on a level with Eugène Delacroix and other great French decorators of the last two centuries. The room in which these paintings are executed is a *salon* of light carved wood heightened with gold.

We are sorry, though not surprised, to find that the programme for the celebration of the third centenary of Rubens at Antwerp has dwindled considerably since its first projection. Still it promises much that will no doubt be of considerable interest. For instance, a retrospective exhibition, under the protection of the town, of works of the modern Belgian school, from 1830 to 1877; also an exhibition of ancient paintings, including, we may suppose, as many of Rubens's as can be gathered together, by the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts. Besides these exhibitions several public competitions will take place, and musical and theatrical performances have been organised for each day of the festival, as well as illuminations, fire-works, triumphal arches, historic processions, an international horse-race, and all the usual accompaniments of such celebrations. Strange to say, there is no announcement as yet of any new Life of the great Flemish master such as that which was given to the world at the grand Michelangelo Festival at Florence. Of course, the publishing of the immense mass of Buonarroti correspondence was an extraordinary piece of fortune on that occasion, but, though Antwerp may not have any such treasures laid up with regard to Rubens, there must be abundant material for a critical biography.

THE STAGE.

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

Great Expectations, as it is now presented at the Aquarium Theatre, makes one of those performances which can be seen with interest maintained from end to end; or, to be quite accurate, with interest almost to the end, for, indeed, the very end is marred by sensational devices—perils which can deceive no one, and escapes which it requires no astuteness to foresee. Much of the mill scene—the scene at the lonely mill by the sluice-house—is simply so much trouble wasted: trouble taken that the vulgar interest of an ineffective melodrama shall succeed at last to the interest of comedy and life. The genius of Dickens gives place to the stage talent of Mr. Gilbert.

For it is Mr. Gilbert who, in the exercise of his discretion, has chosen thus to determine a story which, as to all the rest of it, he has dramatised with a neat skill. Pip and Estella are to bend together over the dying body of Magwitch, the benevolent convict—are to be united there, in presence of a stage crowd, and to the accompaniment of fiddles in agony, instead of in the churchyard scene, the last scene of the novel, where Pip made his peace with Estella, and "in all the mists that rose he saw the shadow of no parting from her." An end, other than the novelist's end precisely, had somehow to be, and Mr. Gilbert chose this somewhat rough and forced one: making his first mistake thereby, but making it very likely under the belief that the note struck by this scene was in harmony with that struck in the first scene of all, where, in the deserted churchyard, Magwitch, the convict then first escaping, seizes on the child Pip with brutal and immediate threat. But this first scene of all is in reality comic: it is a mere burlesque of a sensation, and has its own rough humour which it is

not difficult to see; while the last scene—the reconciliation over the dying Magwitch, in presence of the appropriate group of stage friends and of an orchestral accompaniment—is nothing if not melodramatic. It is a poor end to a comedy.

Generally, however, Mr. Gilbert has dramatised the novel with the needful adroitness, though the difference in effect between it and many versions of others of the romances of Dickens—a difference favourable to the present play—is not to be attributed so exclusively to Mr. Gilbert's skill as one or two commentators have sought to imply. For the task of dramatising an early novel of Dickens's is one thing, and that of dramatising a late one quite another; and the facility Mr. Gilbert has shown in the main in unfolding a connected narrative is greatly a proof of that which no unbiased reader of Dickens can entertain a doubt of—that as time passed, the novelist devoted himself more and more to the making of a story with sequence, of a plot that would hold. From the period of *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Oliver Twist* even to the period of *Copperfield* and *Dombey*, Dickens, as far as story was concerned, contented himself with rambling chronicles, into whose pages all the fertile world of his imagination pressed; but it is a merely indolent judgment that in reviewing Dickens's work as a whole can pronounce it to be deficient in plot or careless of construction. Whether it was the then recent popular success of novels with nothing but construction to recommend them, or whether it was a spontaneous movement towards a new order of achievement, that caused the change, no one authorised to say has yet told us; but it remains beyond question that in the *Tale of Two Cities*, eleven years before the novelist's death, Dickens gave us for the first time a novel whose plot was a fair part of its power, and that from that time forth the new skill increased, instead of relaxed, so that we had in due sequence *Great Expectations*, *Our Mutual Friend*, and *Edwin Drood*—stories the mere skilful plotting of which would have made their fame, had fame remained to be won. It behoves us to remember this, not grudgingly as concerns Mr. Gilbert, who deals with a late work, but fairly as concerns his brethren who have dealt with earlier ones.

Great Expectations, if powerful in plot—vigorous in main theme, ingenious in the little tributary inventions that go to support it—is marred, as, indeed, too many of the master's works are marred, by the grotesqueness, if not actual inadequacy, of the motive which underlies much long and important action. That Miss Havisham, the supposed benefactor of Pip—mysterious and fanciful in all her ways—should not prove to be his benefactor after all, is, indeed, natural—a concession to probability—but had she been in truth the whimsical protectress he supposed her, it would hardly have been more grotesque or abnormal than was her conduct actually towards Estella—a girl reared that she might revenge on many men the wrong the mysterious woman had suffered from one. Nor is Magwitch's conduct towards Pip free from a like insufficiency of motive; while the motive at work in each case, with all its peculiarity, is strangely characteristic of the mind of Dickens, whose sympathies were so much with the rise of the humble (Pip, Copperfield, Oliver Twist, alike witness it), and who had, we may be sure, some further thought than that of telling a tale of merely mysterious interest when he constructed a plot beneath which there lay the contrast between Miss Havisham's aim—the fine lady's aim—in making Estella a gentlewoman, and Magwitch's aim—the poor man's aim—in making Pip a gentleman.

The piece is not equally acted, but on the whole it is acted well; and, not unnaturally perhaps, specially well by the performers of those characters on which Dickens has stamped the most of individuality. Thus Joe Gargery is played by Mr. Fawn with a consistent and

beaming good-temper, much in accord with the novelist's conception of the simple-hearted blacksmith of very limited intelligence; and Magwitch is played by Mr. E. F. Edgar with evident understanding of the dark and tender sides of the character—the immediate softening of the actor's manner, when the unknown boy in the churchyard speaks pleasantly to one thus far expecting nothing but to be hunted down, indicating quickly and skilfully to the audience the better side of the convict's nature, and from that moment the sympathies of the audience, firmly seized, are with Magwitch to the end. Orlick too, by Mr. Belford, is well interpreted—Orlick, the jealous, the grotesquely ruffianly, the permanent villain of the narrative. And Mr. F. Dewar makes of Jaggers, the lawyer, as real and living a figure as is compatible with the habit of the novelist, when dealing with secondary personages, of bringing them before us not as moved to action by many aims, but only by one; and here Mr. Jaggers has to typify, by means of reiterated speech and gesture, the legal virtue of caution. With Mr. Jaggers as man of the world, as lover, husband, father of a family, we have nothing to do. Mr. Jaggers, in the novel, is simply a representative of the necessity of reticence in delicate affairs.

Pip is played by Miss Maggie Brennan with no instance whatever upon the fact that the youth is acted by a woman: not as a *tour de force* at all, but naturally and vigorously, so that the choice of the actress for the part is amply justified by the result of her performance. As a boy at the forge, Miss Brennan is excellent in her suggestion of freshness and of very young strength, and, later, the brusque good-nature of the manner assumed to Magwitch is contrasted skilfully with the hurt vanity and boyish irritation. But in the last scene of the play—which is undeniably the weakest—Miss Brennan fails. For the first time her cries and gestures of alarm have something of girlishness in them. Miss Kate Manor is perhaps too monotonously shrewish as the wife of Gargery. Biddy, the humble heroine, is played with befitting plaintiveness by Miss Julia Roselle—a sister of one of our most valued actresses of comedy—and Miss Roselle, never inadequate to the part, shows at one point, by her recital of the death of Mrs. Gargery, feeling and understanding not in the possession of all. For the actress who plays Estella, and the actor who plays Herbert Pocket, we cannot honestly find any words of encouragement.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

MISS KATE FIELD has appeared in a comedietta at the St. James's Theatre. The title of the little piece is *Extremes Meet*, and the actress is herself the authoress. The hero and heroine are a Benedick and Beatrice of a modern and drawing-room kind, and their great sympathy in contempt of marriage leads them to marriage in due course. Miss Field's method of acting is perhaps hardly so well suited to a large theatre as to a small private stage. She is natural, indeed, not seldom, but natural too often in the way that the old French actor condemned when he said of one of his own performances, "I was just as I should have been at home. I was therefore wrong. I forgot the perspective of the theatre."

MR. G. W. LOVELL'S old-fashioned play, *The Wife's Secret*, was performed at the Olympic on Monday and Tuesday for the benefit of Mr. Henry Neville: the two principal parts being taken by Mr. Neville and Miss Bella Pateman. Mr. Neville's reception was of the friendliest sort, and the houses on both occasions were good.

Haska has been supplemented at Drury Lane by a rapidly-organised and not very creditable performance of *The Corsican Brothers*, and further changes are impending.

GENTLE REBECCA—Mr. Albery's comedy—mainly, we believe, from the French—is in active re-

hearsal at the Criterion Theatre, where it will be played in a few days. Meanwhile the programme consists of a revival of *The Great Divorce Case*, in which Mr. Charles Wyndham is found easy and entertaining, and of the continued performance of *Dorothy's Stratagem*, in which Mr. Mortimer has succeeded in providing a sympathetic part for Miss Eastlake, who, if she plays other parts as befittingly as this, cannot fail to rise steadily in public favour.

Fame, a new piece by Mr. Rae, is underlined for production at the Haymarket Theatre the week after Easter.

MISS FURTADO and Mdlme. Dolaro are both performing at Brighton.

MANY years ago, M. Edmond About published a volume of little dramas for few characters, which, under a full sense of the difficulty of producing them on the stage, he styled the *Théâtre Impossible*. Among them, however, was one little piece called *L'Assassin*—a piece far less sensational and far more entertaining than its name would imply—and this the manager of the Vaudeville was willing to place upon the stage, but the examining authority objected, on the ground that it was derogatory to the magistracy to represent a magistrate who loved and whose love was slighted. The play, with Mdlle. Samary—a niece of the Brohans—in the principal part, has just been given at a semi-private performance in Paris, and as several magistrates were there who did not appear aggrieved it is thought probable that this difficulty may not continue to stand in the way of a piece which has one or two thoroughly laughable scenes in it, and which is written, from beginning to close, in M. About's brightest manner.

THE new comedy *Bébé*, by MM. Emile de Najac and Hennequin, bids fair to be one of the great successes of the Gymnase—a theatre which has waited long for success, during these last few years. The new comedy is a comedy of intrigue, in which almost farcical adventure alternates with smart sayings and a touch of modern French philosophy. The hero is a youth of one or two and twenty, who in the eyes of his mother is still a child, and if the comedy has any claim to notice beyond such as may arise from the fact that it provokes hearty laughter, it is by reason of the study it affords of a type of imaginary innocence not uncommon in France. The actor, M. Achard, illustrates this type delicately and variously, without caricature; and M. Landrol, playing a philosopher, utters with excellent effect the sentences enunciating his theory of "the three phases of a young man." Mdlle. Dinelli and Mdlle. Bode play the leading women's parts. M. Saint Germain is also good.

THE Palais Royal, which, like one or two others of the Parisian theatres, is apt to give two or even three new pieces on the same evening, has this week produced three little plays, *Madame Clara*, *Sonnambule*, a musical trifle; *Sous le Tunnel*, by M. Edouard Gondinet; and *Au Grand Col*, by M. Paul Ferrier, the author of *Chez l'Avocat*. The last of the three, though written in a lively fashion, is too much wanting in subject for a theatre like the Palais Royal, which cannot safely rely alone on the delicacies of treatment which at the Théâtre Français may save a piece from ruin or even make it popular.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

HERR (or, to speak more correctly, "Doctor") Joachim's Elegiac Overture, written for his degree, was the opening number of last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace. Another hearing of this work confirms the opinion expressed upon its merits last week. As a general rule, compositions written as exercises for a "Mus. Doc." are as dry as they are clever, their immediate object being to prove the scholarship rather than the

genius of the candidate for academical honours. To this general rule the overture in question is an exception, being, indeed, written under more favourable conditions. Herr Joachim was not obliged to "write a fugue in eight real parts," or to fulfil any of the technical requirements usually insisted upon. Of his scholarship there could be no doubt; and he was therefore perfectly free to choose such a form for his work as seemed to him most expedient. Though its principal themes, especially the second subject, are interesting, the "Elegiac Overture" is not a work of high inspiration, but rather a piece of sound healthy musical work, the claims to attention of which are founded more upon its excellent and scholarly workmanship than upon any inventive genius that it displays. Its performance was excellent, Mr. Manns having bestowed upon its preparation all that minute care which he invariably gives to new works.

The two movements from Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, for the first production of which, as of so many other works, we have to thank the Crystal Palace, were played with that beautiful finish which (in London, at least) we seek in vain elsewhere than at Sydenham. Another special treat of the afternoon was Mdlme. Schumann's superb playing of her husband's only concerto for the piano, a work in the performance of which she is unapproachable, and which she has probably never rendered more finely than on Saturday.

Two novelties were included in the afternoon's programme. The first of these was a Serenade from Longfellow's *Hawthorne*, for tenor solo with accompaniment for piano and wind instruments, composed by Mr. Henry Gadsby. The idea of associating the softer wind instruments with the piano is a novel one, and the effect was exceedingly happy. Mr. Gadsby is no stranger at these concerts, where several of his compositions have been at various times successfully produced. The present serenade is fully worthy of him, being a very melodious and graceful work, of much higher musical value than the average of such pieces. It was charmingly sung by Mr. Barton McGuckin, the pianoforte part being played by the composer. Mr. McGuckin, who is rapidly taking a position as one of our best tenors, also gave, later in the afternoon, two of Mendelssohn's songs.

The other novelty of the afternoon was a Largo by Handel, arranged by Herr Hellmesberger of Vienna for solo violin, strings, harp, and organ. This piece brings forward again the apparently irrepressible question of arrangement, which we have so recently had occasion to discuss. As has been often said, every such case must stand or fall upon its own merits; and from this stand-point Herr Hellmesberger's transcription must be condemned. The piece, as arranged by him, certainly produces a pleasing effect *per se*; the combination of the harp with the softer organ tones, though not absolutely new (being used by Mendelssohn in his 98th Psalm), is very seldom to be heard, and blends well with the strings. Our objection to it is that the total effect of the tone-colouring is so un-Handelian that it would have been difficult to make it more so, unless perhaps by the addition of a part for the triangle. The piece, too, should not have been announced in the advertisements and programmes simply as Handel's; in this case, as with Liszt's arrangement of Schubert, or Klindworth's of Chopin, the name of the transcriber, who has virtually made an entirely new piece of it, ought to have equal prominence with that of the original composer; otherwise those of the audience who did not read the note in the book of words would go away under the mistaken impression that they had been hearing a composition by Handel. The Largo was extremely well played, the solo parts being given by Messrs. T. Watson (violin), E. Deane (organ), and Lockwood (harp). The audience, who were influenced simply by the effect produced, and naturally enough

did not trouble themselves about any artistic questions involved, demanded a repetition of the movement, with which Mr. Manns—we cannot but think, injudiciously—complied. The system of encores is so bad in principle that it is impossible not to wish that at the Crystal Palace, our model musical institution, a firm stand should be made against it. If, as is only reasonable to presume, a programme is thoughtfully drawn up, with due regard to the sequence of the different numbers, the balance of the whole is at once destroyed if one is repeated. This is, of course, more especially the case in large and continuous works; but it applies also to detached pieces. Besides, if the programme be not too short (a fault which is certainly never to be found with those of the Crystal Palace), repetitions make it too long, and frequently oblige visitors from a distance to leave before the end of the concert. Several of the audience on Saturday went out before the last overture, and thus missed one of the most charming pieces in the programme. If Mr. Manns would set a good example, and absolutely refuse all encores, his audience would soon acquiesce; and although we fear that the system is too deeply rooted in the habits of our concert-goers, who like to get as much as they can for their money, ever to be entirely done away with, it would be a great benefit to art if it were banished entirely from high-class concerts.

Mdlme. Antoinette Sterling, the second vocalist on Saturday, was not happy in her choice of songs. She was at first announced to sing Schubert's "Doppelgänger," Schumann's "Allnächtlich in Traume," and Mendelssohn's "Neue Liebe," songs which suit her exactly; for some unknown reason she substituted Barnby's "When the tide comes in," which we cannot regard as a compensation. Her other piece—Bennett's "The Better Land"—is one of the poorest songs of the composer ever published.

The concert concluded with Auber's charming overture to *La Sirène*, one of his most sparkling and characteristic works. Some purists object to the admission of such pieces to so-called "classical" concerts. With such objectors we wholly disagree. Auber is as much a classical French composer as Weber is a classical German; and it would be just as reasonable to exclude the overtures to *Euryanthe* or *Oberon* as those to *Masaniello* or *La Sirène*. Such a delightful little work as that given on Saturday is like a glass of good champagne at the end of a banquet. The introduction, with its charming melody for the violoncellos accompanied by the brass instruments, is of great beauty; while the *allegro*, in waltz time, is as strictly classical in form as the opera overtures of Mozart. We hope Mr. Manns will give more of these exquisite works at the Saturday concerts. It would be easy to name at least a dozen by the same composer which are scarcely ever to be heard, and which are quite as worthy of revival as *La Sirène*.

To-day, being the nearest Saturday to the fiftieth anniversary of Beethoven's death (March 26, 1827), the programme will be entirely selected from his works, and will include the *Leonora* overture (No. 1), the Choral Fantasia, the "Eroica" Symphony, the Thirty-two Variations for Piano in C minor, and the second Finale to *Fidelio*. Mdlme. Goddard will be the pianist.

EBENEZER PROUT.

AT the last Monday Popular Concert Mdlme. Schumann brought forward one of the finest of her husband's pianoforte works in the great Fantasia in C, Op. 17, dedicated to Liszt. This most interesting and characteristic composition was written in 1836; its idea was first suggested to Schumann by an appeal issued from Bonn for funds in aid of the proposed Beethoven monument. Schumann at first intended the proceeds of the sale of the work to be devoted towards this object, and he gave the piece the characteristic heading "Obolus," entitling the three movements

[MARCH 24, 1877.]

respectively "Ruins," "Triumphal Arch," and "Crown of Stars." Subsequently he gave up this idea, and erased the titles, replacing them by a motto from Schlegel—

"Durch alle Töne tönet
Im bunten Erdentraum
Ein leiser Ton gezogen
Für den der heimlich lauschet."

There are few things more impassioned in music than the first movement of this great work, in which, true to its title, "fantasy" of the most poetical order shines through every page; while the grand triumphal march which forms the second movement, and the final *lento*, are by no means inferior. The Fantasia is but little familiar to the general public, being of such difficulty that it is seldom attempted by pianists; with such a magnificent rendering as that given by Madame Schumann its beauties could not fail to be appreciated, as was shown by the enthusiasm with which it was received. Monday's programme also included Schubert's quartett in A minor, Op. 29, and Beethoven's Serenade Trio. Mr. McGuckin was the vocalist. Next Monday the present series of concerts comes to a close.

ONE of the most interesting concerts of the season was that given yesterday week (the 16th inst.) at St. James's Hall in aid of the Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind. An orchestra containing the exceptional number of 119 performers was assembled, and a programme provided the only possible fault to be found with which was that it was too long. It included Beethoven's symphony in A, the performance of which was unanimously acknowledged to be one of the finest ever heard; two movements from one of Spohr's duets for two violins, played by Herr Joachim and his pupil M. Henri Petri; Tschaikowsky's piano concerto in B flat minor, brilliantly performed by Mr. Frits Hartwigson; Beethoven's violin concerto, given by Herr Joachim; vocal music by Herr Henschel and the pupils of the college; and, by way of finale, Wagner's concert-arrangement of the "Ritt der Walküren." This piece, like most of the composer's music, loses much apart from the stage; but the vigour of its chief themes and the gorgeousness of its orchestration produced a powerful impression upon such of the audience as stayed till nearly half past eleven to listen to it. The whole of the soloists gave their services gratuitously for the charity; and, though the expenses of the concert must have been so heavy that we can hardly expect any large addition to the funds of the college to result, the principal, Mr. Campbell, must be congratulated on having brought the claims of the institution before the public in a way which proves that the blind understand and enjoy what is really good. It would have been easy, at half the cost, to organise a concert which would have proved more attractive to the general public, and therefore, presumably, have paid better; it is the more creditable to the management that they should have put the claims of art first, and placed considerations of profit in the background. That, in the long run, the college will not suffer from such a course may be safely assumed.

AT Mr. Dannreuther's musical evening at 12 Orme Square on the 15th, the programme included piano quartetts by Brahms (in A, Op. 26) and Rheinberger (in E flat, Op. 38), piano solos by Chopin, and violin solos by Henry Holmes. Next Thursday, two quintetts for piano and wind instruments, by Spohr and Rubinstein, will be performed.

THE last of the first series of Chamber Concerts at Allen Street Schools, Kensington, was given on Wednesday night. The first part of the programme was selected from the works of Rubinstein, the most important item being his trio in B flat, played by Messrs. Sheldock, Polonaski, and Lütgen. A second series of four concerts is announced to be given in April and May, when two

of the concerts will be devoted to the works of English composers, past and present.

MR. GYE has issued his prospectus for the coming season of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, which will commence on Tuesday, April 3. Most of the principal singers of the company during last season are announced, and several new and unfamiliar names appear in the list of artists, which, however, does not include, as was at one time expected, that of Frau Materna. Five novelties are mentioned in the prospectus, of which it is intended to produce at least three. These five are Verdi's *Vépres Siciliennes*, Rubinstein's *Nero*, Nicolai's *Merry Wives of Windsor* (which was played several seasons ago at Her Majesty's Theatre), Wagner's *Flying Dutchman* (with Mdle. Albani as Senta), and *Santa Chiara*, by H.R.H. Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

THE visit of Richard Wagner to this country during the coming spring seems now to be definitely decided upon, as his agents advertise a series of grand concerts at the Albert Hall, at which he will conduct, and Herr Wilhelmj will be the leader. No announcement is yet made as to any vocalists; but it is probable that the artists whom we named last week will accompany him.

SCHUBERT's great Mass in E flat will be performed this evening, for the first time in London, at the concert of the Royal Academy of Music, in St. James's Hall.

THE two parts of Goethe's *Faust* with music by Eduard Lassen have been several times performed at Weimar during the present month, and are also shortly to be given at Hanover and Mannheim.

THE important library of the late M. Edmond de Coussemaker, the celebrated musical archaeologist, is to be sold by auction at Brussels on April 17, and following days. The catalogue contains 1,618 lots, including many works of great variety.

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